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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 197 10 October 1986

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Trade Official on Case for Joining GATT CC 1
[London MORNING STAR 3 Oct]

REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING

Schedule, Delegation Announced; Leaders Arrive DD 1
Schedule, Soviet Delegation DD 1
Gorbachev's Departure From Moscow DD 1
Gorbachev's Arrival in Reykjavik DD 2
Reagan's Departure DD 2
Reagan's Arrival in Reykjavik DD 3
Soviet Officials' 9 Oct News Conference DD 3
Officials Remarks, Replies DD 3
Shishlin Replies to GDR Reporter DD 4
[East Berlin]
Shishlin on Geneva Summit Contrast DD 6
[East Berlin]
Further Report [Gerasichev] DD 6
Reagan 'Does Not Intend' To Discuss Test Ban DD 7
[Shcherbakov]
Gerasimov on Test Ban, IMF Prospects DD 7
[Tokyo NHK]
'Observers' See 'Encouraging Outlines of Accords' DD 8
[Vukolov, Turkatenko, Chukseyev, Shishkin]
Weinberger 'Fabrication' Aimed Against Dialogue DD 9
[Kornilov]
White House Uses Reykjavik To Pressure Congress DD 11
Chance To 'Crush' Control Voices DD 11
PRAVDA Assesses Pre-Reykjavik Atmosphere DD 12
[Kolesnickenko, Maslennikov, 9 Oct]
Worldwide Expectations for Meeting's Success Cited DD 15
GDR's Stoph DD 15
AAPSO Statement DD 16
European Parliament Resolutions [Borin] DD 16
Iceland's Prime Minister DD 17

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Reaction to Lokshin Asylum Surveyed A 1
Lokshin Radio Interview A 2
Kalb Resignation, 'Misinformation' Examined A 2
[Agayants, Gerasimov]
Campaign Against Libya, Arms Control A 3
[Ivanov]

TASS Denounces U.S. Report on News Exchange A 4
[Borisenko]
Commentaries Assail Aim of Weinberger's Asia Tour A 5
Justify U.S. Military Presence [Ilyashenko] A 5
To Negate Soviet Proposals [Pogodin] A 6
Agreement Perpetuates Palau Military Base Status A 7
Alma Ata Youth Seminar Held With Americans A 7

CHINA

Weinberger Begins Asian Tour With China Visit B 1
Arrives in Beijing B 1
Meets Zhang Aiping B 1
Speaks at Reception B 1
Meets With Deng Xiaoping B 2
Reveals U.S. Ships To Visit PRC B 2
Prominent PRC Military Figure Liu Bocheng Dies B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. SR-71 'Intruded' Into DPRK Airspace C 1
PRAVDA Notes Nakasone Remarks on Bilateral Ties C 1
[Vdovin, 2 Oct]
NKH Chairman Interviewed on Cooperation C 1
Konnov Commentary on U.S.-Japan Naval Maneuvers C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Editorial Article on Afghanistan Settlement D 1
[PRAVDA 10 Oct]
Weinberger Statement Cited D 3
Levin Commentary D 3
Further Commentary [Seyful-Mulyukov] D 4
PRAVDA Cites Najibullah at DRA Teachers' Congress D 5
[Okulov, 8 Oct]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Murakhovskiy Receives Japanese Businessmen E 1
Kovalev on Drafting of Philippines Constitution E 1
[IZVESTIYA 8 Oct]
Briefs: Presidium Award E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Shevardnadze To Visit Romania 11-20 Oct F 1
Leningrad's Solovyev Receives Bulgarians F 1
[PRAVDA 9 Oct]
Soviet Party-State Bodies Greet GDR Counterparts F 1
[PRAVDA 7 Oct]
Honecker National Day Remarks F 2
Polish Spokesman Condemns Solidarity F 3
Correspondent Reviews Hungary's Press Law
[Stefanov, Shcherbakov]

WESTERN EUROPE

Report on CIA 'Crude Interference' in UK Affairs [Sayenko] G 1
Space Experts Discuss 1988 Joint French Flight G 1
Shevardnadze, FRG Envoy Discuss Summit, Ties G 1
IZVESTIYA Reports Arbatov Visit to Sweden [8 Oct] G 2
Speaks on Summit, Chernobyl [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET 6 Oct] G 2
Danish Prime Minister To Visit '2d Half' of Oct G 3
Turkey Voices Opposition to Missile Deployment G 3
Greece To Boycott NATO Naval Exercises 15 Oct G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Al-Qadhdhafi Condemns U.S. 'Psychological War' H 1
Paper Cites 'Illusions' Over Mideast Conference H 1
[MOSCOW NEWS 5 Oct]
PRAVDA Reports Tudeh Party Conference Communique H 3
[1 Oct]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Burkina Faso's Sankara Speaks at Dinner 8 Oct J 1
Zimbabwe's Mugabe Holds News Conference J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PRAVDA Cites Castro Speech at Revolution Congress K 1
[28 Sep]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Views Impact of 'Revolutionary' Change R 1
[Lapin, 3 Oct]
Plenum Addressed by Yeltsin, Elects Officials R 5
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 5 Oct]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

Agricultural Developments for 6-8 Oct Reported T 1
IZVESTIYA Updates Grain Harvesting Progress T 2
[Pavlov, 2 Oct]
Further on Harvest Results T 4
Krasnoyarsk, Transurals Grain T 4
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 4 Oct]
Successes of Agro-Industrial Complex Reported T 4
[Ruvinskiy]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS Reports Launch of Cosmos-1784 on 6 Oct U 1
Cosmonaut Says No New Manned Flights This Year U 1
[AFP]
Pamir Satellite TV Station Commissioned U 1
[IZVESTIYA 30 Sep]

TRADE OFFICE ON CASE FOR JOINING GATT

PM031135 London MORNING STAR in English 3 Oct 86 p 7

[Unattributed interview with Mikhail Pankin, chief of the International Economic Organizations Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade: "The Value of International Trade"; date, place of interview not given]

[Text] [Interviewer] Why has the Soviet Union to date not joined GATT if it is now showing interest in such multilateral trade talks?

[Pankin] Our interest in working with GATT stems from recognition by the Soviet Union of the growing influence of GATT on the world trade and political climate. And specific economic and commercial interests of all countries, including the Soviet Union, are concerned. Our country has set about fundamentally remodelling its foreign economic ties. This will see the Soviet Union even more involved in the international division of labour. The influence of multilateral trade and political regulation with GATT on the foreign-economic ties of the Soviet Union is growing, which makes the Soviet Union interested in closer relations with GATT and participation in the next round of multilateral talks. And such participation by the Soviet Union would give those new talks real universality. So at the present time a whole series of conditions for closer relations between GATT and the Soviet Union have appeared which were previously lacking.

[Interviewer] Does the trade level attained by the Soviet Union and the industrialization target set for Soviet exports mean there must be changes in Soviet foreign trade policy and how is this linked to Soviet policy with GATT?

[Pankin] The Soviet Union is engaged in serious work to readjust its system of management and to streamline its economy as a whole and foreign trade in particular. The 27th CPSU Congress called for a "deep-going overhaul of the economic machinery." Among such components are measures to upgrade Soviet foreign economic activity. The Soviet Union is a major trading power. It had a trade turnover above 140,000 million roubles in 1985, up 50 per cent on 1980 figures. The volume of Soviet trade with the West has reached impressive proportions. And our long-term strategy is to expand such co-operation with all states on a basis of mutual advantage and equality.

We have set totally new targets for Soviet foreign trade. The old methods are now inappropriate for progress. We are trying to get over the tradtional raw material orientation to Soviet exports and increase the share of industrial goods. Noting that the structure and form of soviet foreign trade activity does not correspond to contemporary conditions and the need for intensive growth factors in the national economy, we have decided for an immediate and thorough-going readjustment of foreign economic ties in order to bring an early increase in the export potential of processing industries. This refinement of foreign economic activity will require greater involvement of the Soviet Union in the multilateral system for regulation of international trade, including GATT.

REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING

SCHEDULE, DELEGATION ANNOUNCED; LEADERS ARRIVE

Schedule, Soviet Delegation

LD092054 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Reykjavik October 9 TASS - By TASS special correspondents

Journalists were acquainted today at the Soviet press centre with the schedule of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the Icelandic capital and his talks with President Ronald Reagan.

Albert Vlasov, first deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told the press conference that the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was arriving in Reykjavic tomorrow, October 10.

The Soviet delegation included Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Commitee, Aleksandr Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Anatoliy Chernyayev, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A group of Soviet experts, to arrive here together with the delegation, will include Academicians Yevgeniy Velikhov and Georgiy Arbatov, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, and Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, deputy foreign minister of the USSR.

Meetings between the leaders of the two countries were scheduled for October 11-12, at the Hofdi Villa. They will be confidential, and the leaders of the USSR and the United States will agree between themselves on how to inform journalists about the results of negotiations.

It was underlined at the press conference that issues of preventing nuclear war and achieving disarmament would be central to the agenda of the talks.

Gorbachev Departure From Moscow

LD100913 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 10 Oct 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow today for Reykjavik in Iceland, for a meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The meeting is to be held within the framework of preparations for Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to the United States, about which the sides reached an understanding in Geneva in November 1985.

The officials leaving with Comrade Gorbachev to take part in the Soviet-U.S. meeting at summit level include Comrades Shevardnadze, Dobrynin, and Yakovlev; Comrade Chernyayev, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Akhromeyev, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR.

At the airport, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was seen off by Comrades Aliyev, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Sokolov, Talyzin, Biryukova, Zimyanin, Medevedev, Razumovskiy; Comrade Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and other comrades.

Also among the send-off party were U.S. Charge d'Affairs in the USSR Coombs, and Iscelandic Charge d'Affaires in the USSR (Jonsson). [Video shows Gorbachev leaving airport terminal with Gromyko and Ryzhkov, moving out to the tarmac followed by Raisa Gorbachev and Biryukova and other officials. Gorbachev moves forward to take salute of Aeroflot offical, enters aircraft followed by Mrs Gorbachev.]

Gorbachev's Arrival in Reykjavik

LD101336 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Reykjavik October 10 TASS -- By TASS special correspondents

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Reykjavik today for a meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The meeting is being held as part of preparations for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States, which was agreed upon by the sides in Geneva in November 1985.

Mikhail Gorbachev is being accompanied by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, Anatoliy Dobrynin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Alksandr Yakovlev, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Anatoliy Chernyayev, an aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Sergey Akhromeyev, first deputy defense minister of the USSR, and other officials.

At the Icelandic capital's airport, where there were hoisted the state flags of the USSR and Iceland, the Soviet leader was welcomed at the plane's ramp by Foreign Minister Matthias Matthiesen of Iceland.

The welcoming party included Yevgeniy Kosarev, ambassador of the USSR to Iceland, Yuriy Dubinin, ambassadro of the USSR to the United States, diplomats from the Soviet Embassy, and numerous correspondents from different countries.

Escorted by motorcycle outriders, Mikhail Gorbachev and the Soviet officials, who had arrived with him, drove from the airport to the residence alloted to them.

Reagan's Departure

LD091444 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, 9 October (TASS) -- The U.S. President Ronald Reagan today left for Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, to take part in the summit meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Reagan's Arrival in Reykjavik

LD091929 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1921 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Reykjavik, 9 Oct (TASS) -- U.S. President R. Reagan arrived in Reykjavik today for talks with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

SOVIET OFFICIALS' 9 OCT NEWS CONFERENCE

Officials' Remarks, Replies

LD091642 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Reykjavik, 9 Oct (TASS) -- TASS special correspondent -- About 2,000 journalists have already gathered in the Icelandic capital to cover the Soviet-U.S. summit. Everyone is interested in the questions and problems that may be the subject of discussion by the leaders of the two powers.

A press briefing on the subject of "Regional Conflicts and the Soviet View on the Way To Settle Them," which took place today, was addressed by a group of Soviet experts -- Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economics and International Relations; Aleksandr Bovin, political observer of the newspaper IZVESTIYA; and Nikolay Shishlin, an official of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet Union, N. Shishlin emphasized, is ready to discuss problems of regional conflicts with the United States of America with the countries involved in these conflicts, and with the world community as a whole. Of course, the United States of America and the USSR together or separately are unable to cool all the world's flashpoints, but they not only can, but are obliged to, assist in the attainment of that goal. For that purpose, it is necessary, first and foremost, to reject military-technical means [voyenno-tekhnicheskikh sredstv] as an instrument for settling regional settlement. Above all this presumes respect for the rights of countries and peoples to their own path of development, and also nonintervention in the internal affairs of states. Regional conflicts, it goes without saying, are linked to the general state of international relations. It is possible to find the very best ways of overcoming them, but everything will be erased if a way is not found to strengthen general security. This is why the slogan "Disarmament for development" is currently acquiring such important significance.

The following question was asked: How rapidly will the Soviet troop pullout from Afghanistan be effected? As is well-known, said Ye. Primakov, in his speech in Vladivostok Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, announced that after consultations with the DRA Government the decision was adopted to bring six regiments home. These regiments will be brought back this year. As far as the full withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is concerned, it depends on a number of factors. Above all on the extent to which Afghanistan will be guaranteed against interference in its internal affairs on the part of other states, primarily Pakistan. Two things are needed: first, the provision of a reliable guarantee of noninterference in Afghanistan's internal affairs; and, second, the stabilization of the situation in the DRA by means of strengthening popular authority in the country and the social base of the April Revolution. This process is already taking place now. In any event Soviet troops will be withdrawn from Afghanistan.

The journalists asked about the question of the possibility of a settlement of the situation in southern Africa. In order to settle the problem in the Republic of South Africa, indicated A. Bovin, it is necessary to implement the principle of "one man one vote', since no other solutions can in principle settle anything in that country.

How does the USSR regard the problem of settling the situation in the Near East? The Near East, stressed Ye. Primakov in reply to this question, borders on the frontiers of the Soviet Union, and, naturally, the USSR has an interest in achieving stability; in this region of the world. To achieve this, the Soviet point of view holds, it is necessary to bring about the removal of all Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, to guarantee the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, and also the security of all states in this region, including Israel.

Journalists also posed questions relating to the problem of human rights, including whether a discussion of this subject in Reykjavik may facilitate the resolution of arms control issues. There is no sense, commented Soviet experts, in establishing a priority of issues, and it is not necessary to make the resolution of some issues conditional upon the compulsory resolution of others. And so far as the issue of human rights is concerned, the USSR, it goes without saying, has something to say on the violation of these rights in the self-same United States of America.

The main thing at the present, Ye. Primakov pointed out, consists in limiting the arms race. At the same time the USSR does not consider regional conflicts to be a second-rank subject.

[Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish at 1815 GMT on 9 October, in a report on Shishlin's remarks, says: "In statements to the press in Reykjavik, Nikolay Shishlin, official of the CPSU Central Committee, said Gorbachev will have much to say on regional matters such as the problem of Nicaragua when he meets with President Reagan."]

Shishlin Reports to GDR Reporter

LD091943 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 7GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] [Announcer] U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrives in Reykjavik today; Mikhail Gorbachev is expected tomorrow. This afternoon a press conference was held at the Hotel Saga in Reykjavik by Soviet experts on the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Our special correspondent, Klaus-Juergen Fischer, shortly beforehand asked the deputy head of the Soviet group of experts, Nikolay Shishlin, CPSU Central Committee official, for an interview.

[Begin recording] [Fischer] Why was this meeting betwen the general secretary and the U.S. President necessary?

[Shishlin -- in Russian with superimposed German translation] I think that two reasons moved the Soviet Union to take the initiative and propose an interim meeting with U.S. President Reagan in Iceland: first, in the course of 1986 a certain peace potential has, of course, accumullated, thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries aimed at the solution of cardinal problems of world affairs. On the other hand, the accumulation of the peace potential was [illegible]ed by actions of a quite contary nature undertaken by the U.S. Administration

Following the Geneva summit, the United States has, it seems, not only not developed further what was positive at Geneva, they have departed from the Geneva agreements. Even the possibility of a new full summit was increasingly (?vague). Reykjavik is needed today in order to demonstrate the United State's true attitude toward serious and constructive negotiations as well as give new impetus to the acceleration of those important negotiations that we are conducting with the United States.

[Fischer] What do you expect from the meeting here in Reykjavik?

[Shishlin] It would have been better if I could have answered this question after Reykjavik. But I admit that I am one of the optimists, and so I believe that the goals that we are setting for ourselves in Reykjavik can be achieved, though perhaps not fully. In any event, the answers from Ronald Reagan in the correspondence with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev have contained some rational thoughts. And although the U.S. attitude cannot admittedly be described as (?generous) or (?daring), in my opinion there are certain changes to be seen there.

In what areas? Above all there is a convergence of attitudes regarding the question of medium-range missiles in Europe, although the distance today still remains fairly large. It seems to me that there is a possibility of reaching an agreement to strengthen the ABM treaty. The creation of centers for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe seems to me to be definitely achievable.

Let us also take the ending of nuclear tests, the complete stop to nuclear explosions: The Soviet Union will quite certainly, repeatedly, bring up these questions. In addition, the question of ending those efforts which the United States of America is undertaking for transferring the arms race to space.

Third, the strategic offensive weapons: We are in favor of a far-reaching reduction in strategic offensive weapons, and also of course of chemical weapons. And there is also the question of regional conflicts. We want the leaders of both states to achieve agreement, really to give binding directives to the diplomats who are working in Geneva, and not only to those in Geneva, so that a reliable basis can be created for holding a fruitful Soviet-U.S. summit in the United States of America. And, of course, the Soviet Union is in favor of agreement, equal and balanced agreement, on all problems connected with an interim solution to ending the arms race -- the elimination of the arms race. But much will depend on what political baggage the Americans bring with them to Reykjavik.

[Fischer] The journalists here on the spot are very interested in who will be in the general secretary's entourage.

[Shishlin] Well, this is above all a meeting between the general secretary and the U.S. President. But of course, the foreign minister and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, including the one responsible for foreign affairs questions, and for Soviet-U.S. relations, will take part in the meeting. But I repeat, the main work is to be done by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President. General Secretary Gorbachev is prepared for this work. [end recording]

Shishlin on Geneva Summit Contrast

LD092338 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Interview with Nikolay Shishlin, official of the CPSU Central Committee, by GDR Radio special correspondent Klaus-Jeurgen Fischer in Reykjavik on 9 October; Shishlin answers questions in Russian with superimposed German translation -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Fischer] In what way does the Geneva summit differ from that in Reykjavik?

[Shishlin] The Geneva meeting was the first meeting after a long gap between the Soviet and the U.S. leader. Reykjavik is now the second, and despite the fact that Reykjavik is being organized on an even tighter schedule, I believe that the problems to come up at Reykjavik will be discussed there just as intensively as was the case in Geneva. But the main area of focus has changed, from the area of understanding the problems faced by one side or the other to the area of reaching agreement -- the working out of the contours of mutually acceptable solutions. Should there be success in this here in Reykjavik, that would be a good thing. In any event, there will be a moment of truth in the Icelandic capital. That is, however the meeting ends, whether in a major or a minor key, we will all be better able to assess where we are and what we have to do.

Further Report

LD092330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Special correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev report from Reykjavik]

[Text] The overcrowded hall of the Soviet press center in the capital of Iceland is full of noise and buzz like a stirred-up beehive. Journalists accredited to the forthcoming meeting between Comrade Gorbavhev and President Reagan today have gathered here. Correspondents from numerous newspapers and magazines, radio and television -- more than 2,000 are accredited here -- show interest literally in everything.

How does the Soviet party see the main goal of the forthcoming summit? The reply follows: to give an impetus to the solution of the tasks posed by the meeting in Geneva between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. We are prepared to discuss all important issues of international life and Soviet-U.S. relations. The political baggage of the Soviet leadership in 1986 is quite impressive: from the January proposals on phasing out nuclear weapons to the fourth extention of the moratorium on nuclear tests. It would be very important in this context, of course, to come to an agreement about the United States joining in the Soviet moratorium.

Well considered, convincing answers are given and many people come to understand that in geographical terms, so to speak, both the Soviet and U.S. leaders are to cover the same distance to Reykjavik, yet the political distances are visibly different. But they also need to be overcome. Only thus may the hopes of the peoples become reality, since it is exactly here, in the capital of Iceland, a cold northern country, that a thaw in the international climate may take place.

Today's press conference is drawing to a close and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, is making an announcement about tomorrow's. It will be called: The Soviet Union and New Realities. But the journalists do not leave the room. They have fenced in the Soviet experts and conversations, debates, and interviews are beginning.

REAGAN 'DOES NOT INTEND' TO DISCUSS TEST BAN

LD100942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 10 Oct 86

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Viktor Shcherbakov]

[Text] Foreign news agencies are transmitting the statement by President Reagan prior to his departure for Reykjavik. He said, in part, that the talks should be frank despite the differences between the two countries. The President singled out problems of arms control, human rights, and regional conflicts. At the same time, according to a REUTER report from Washington, a White House spokesman made it clear that the U.S. President does not intend to discuss the question of a universal nuclear test ban. Secretary of State Shultz, for his part, reaffirmed the White House's adherance to the star wars program.

GERASIMOV ON TEST BAN, IMF PROSPECTS

OW091351 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMt 9 Oct 86

[From "News Center 9" program: NHK special correspondent Kobayashi interview with Gerasimov, spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry and chief of the ministry's Information Department; interview conducted in English with subtitles provided in Japanese; following is taken from the English -- recorded: date and place not given]

[Text] [Kobayashi] Then, could you say what is the most promising field of agreement?

[Gerasimov] Well, again, we must explore all the possible fields of agreement. For instance, in my view, the priority must be given to nuclear testing. We stop nuclear tests; we see no reason why the United States cannot stop testing. And then, when we stop this nuclear testing, we can have an agreement, a test ban treaty.

[Kobayashi] Yes.

[Gerasimov] That's it. Also, of course, the intermediate-range missiles can be discussed, will be discussed, and maybe we'll have agreement here, too.

[Kabayashi] Yes. And concerning the intermediate-range missiles, the United States proposed to limit the warheads in Europe -- of the intermediate missiles -- to 100 for the Soviet Union and the United States, the Western side. Do you think this summer is very promising, is it a reasonable number?

[Gerasimov] Well, it's too early. If we are going to discuss what they are going to discuss, then it means that we are going to preempt the negotiations. If we will decide now, then there is no reason for them to come and to talk. So, let them discuss it.

'OBSERVERS' SEE 'ENCOURAGING OUTLINES OF ACCORDS'

LD091044 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Reykjavik October 9 TASS -- TASS special correspondents N. Vukolov, N. Turkatenko, V. Chukseyev and G. Shishkin report:

The logo of Reykjavik today is the Soviet and American flags framing the national colours of Iceland. This symbol of the forthcoming meeting at the summit level is visible everywhere in the Icelandic capital -- near the Althing [parliament] building, hotels and public buildings and on the identification cards of correspondents from many countries of the world. Russian and American music is flowing from the loudspeakers at the international press centre, at which more than 1,200 journalists have already been accredited.

An exhibition of photographs which captured scenes of the Geneva summit of Mikhail Gorbavhev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan has been mounted.

Reykjavik, standing on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, is open to all the winds. The gusts of wind are so strong sometimes, journalists were told by Mayor David Oddsson, that people have to hold on to ropes running along the streets.

It is far more difficult to guard people against the icy breath of international tension. Many Icelanders, like people all over the world, think that one way of doing that is to improve Soviet-American relations and to achieve accords that would bring up a system of international security for all.

The Geneva summit inspired such hopes but the past year has shown that the sides have different approaches to the commitments assumed by them in Switzerland. During that period the Soviet Union put forward a detailed program of peace and nuclear disarmament and backed it with concrete steps, including a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. Although encouraging signs have appeared in the international situation in the recent period, the world situation remains very dangerous. That is why Mikhail Gorbachev proposed that a preparatory meeting, referred to by many people as an emergency meeting, be convened in the Icelandic Capital.

The meeting in Reykjavik will be a working one with three tasks: first, to prepare Mikhail Gorbavhev's visit to the United States, about which the sides have agreed in Geneva, second, to make a direct analysis of the situation as it stands and hammer out precise directives towards solving the problem of strategic offensive and space arms as well as medium-range missiles in Europe and, third, to discuss the issues of the Soviet-U.S. bilateral relationship and problems connected with regional conflicts.

It is easy to deduce here, in Reykjavik, from meetings with newsmen and public figures and from press, radio and television commentaries, that most of them support the important goals facing the participants in the Soviet-U.S. meeting and wish them success in their work.

They proceed from the fact that much in the world depends on the state of Soviet-U.S. relations, especially in what concerns the complex and vital issues of nuclear and space arms.

One opinion frequently expressed by journalists in conversations is that the Soviet Union's relations with the United States in other fields cannot be seen as hopeless either.

As a result of the Washington and New York meetings between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, many observers believe, there have emerged the encouraging outlines of accords on a number of issues.

The Soviet Union's constructive compromise proposals are on the negotiating table.

Some observers take the view that there is a rational grain in some American proposals, too.

It is believed here therefore that there is a possibility of reaching a compromise, which needs strong fillip to convert into a reality.

The Reykjavik meeting is called upon to provide such a fillip to help the dangerously procrastinated Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms out of the deadlock, and to find ways to improve the international situation.

For their part, the Icelanders are doing everything to facilitate the success of the forthcoming meeting.

Foreign Minister Matthias Matthiesen joked at a news conference here that the Icelanders had cold hand but hearts of fire.

He said they were proud that their country had been given the honor of taking part in a process which, they hoped, would make it possible to improve relations between the two great powers and thus further the cause of world peace.

WEINBERGER 'FABRICATIONS' AIMED AGAINST DIALOGUE

LD091344 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMt 9 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

'Lie if you please, but do not carry it too far', as the saying goes. Pentagon chief Mr Caspar Weinberger in his anti-Soviet pronouncements does not know and does not want to know where to stop.

When starting his long "Asian tour" recently, he made a militant speech in Anchorage, Alaska, in which he was busy frightening the audience with a mythical "Soviet threat" which allegedly hung over the "defenceless West", unembarrassedly using militarist arithmetics spun out of thin air to the effect that the USSR allegedly had a three to one advantage over the United States in the production of ballistic missiles, and almost the same advantage in the production of submarines, and -- even a fifty t ne advantage! in the production of bombers.

Experts and a number of organs of the press at that time ridiculed Mr Weinberger, pointing out with good reason that his pronouncements were aimed only at denigrating the peaceful policy of the USSR and at pushing new American military programmes through.

But that did not embarrass the Pentagon chief in any way. Scarcely had two days passed when he had at the ready a new anti-Soviet invention on the same topic: so called "Soviet threat". This time Mr Weinberger, giving free rein to his inflated imagination, discovered such non-existent "threat" in Afghanistan.

When speaking in Beijing, he said the USSR had introduced new troop contingents to Afghanistan "in the last several weeks."

Upon telling this lie, he stated that Moscow's decision to complete within this month the return from the DRA to the Soviet Union of six regiments from among the limited Soviet military contingent which is temporarily in that country at the request of the Republic's Government was none other than -- a "ruse of Moscow".

It could have been possible to leave unheeded all those crude fabrications following one another, were it not for one not unimportant circumstance.

The fact that the U.S. defence secretary uses the most impudent lies in order to push through over new military appropriations for the Pentagon is no secret. But in this case his inventions as mendacious as they are provocative are addressed, judging by everything, not only and not so much the U.S. Congress where there is mounting resistance to the administration's militarist course. [sentence as received] One cannot fail to notice that these inventions are put into circulation several days prior to the beginning of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, the meeting which is called upon to contribute to achieving practical results in the cause of headway along the lines of limiting nuclear arms.

What is it, a chance coincidence?

It is hardly so. As is clear that the U.S. press, from the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER newspaper, in particular, Mr. Weinberger learnt about the meeting in Reykjavik already after an understanding on such a meeting had been reached.

An inveterate opponent of an improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations and completely thrown off his balance by the fact that he was 'passed over' when a decision was being made on such an important question as a continuation of the Washington-Moscow dialogue, the Washington "hawk" has resorted to one ill-intentioned falsehood after another.

The fabrications are different but the aim is the same: to calumniate the USSR, to hinder a businesslike and constructive Soviet-American dialogue and to aggravate the situation in the world.

The slanderous pronouncements by the Pentagon chief show once again where a real threat to the cause of peace comes from, and who hinders the bettering of mutual understanding and the building of confidence between countries.

WHITE HOUSE USES REYKJAVIK TO PRESSURE CONGRESS

ID092344 Moscow TASS in English 2255 GMT 9 oct 86

[Text] Washington October 9 TASS --The White House is stepping up pressure on the House of Representatives in a bid to remove several amendments related to arms control from the final version of the Pentagon budget bill. The matter at hand concerns five amendments obliging the administration to honour the SALT-2 treaty, to ban nuclear explosions exceeding one kiloton, tests of anti-satellite weapons and the production of chemical weapons, and actually to freeze allocations for the "star wars" programme.

According to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the House resorted to the resolute measures because many of its members did not believe the current administration was really interested in arms control and held that an unrestrained arms race would largely undermine U.S. security.

The White House repeatedly threatened to veto any bill containing these amendments. At present, however, it is being claimed, in order to exert additional pressure, that the attempts by the House of Representatives to curtail the administration's programme for "rearming" America would "undermine positions" of President Reagan during his meeting with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik.

Problems facing the bill, according to a White House spokesman, should be resolved before the President sat at the negotiating table. The head of the administration peremptorily demanded that Congress do not link the budget to questions related to armaments and national security which, as he put it, would bind his hands before departure for Iceland for talks with the Soviet Union.

Bowing to strong pressure, the Democratic leaders at the House of Representatives expressed their readiness to put off the consideration of the five restricting provisions until the completion of the summit meeting. In exchange, they requested the administration to state its continued commitment to the SALT-2 treaty. But the White House rejected even this compromise propoosal.

This position evoked strong criticism from a number of legislators. Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, said he did not think that all that was binding the President's hands in any way. Rep. Edward Markey said that Congress was not undermining the President's positions, but wanted to encourage him towards restricting the arms race.

Chance To 'Crush' Control Voices

LD101057 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] American critics of the summit meeting in Reykjavik are using the occasion to crush dissenting votes at home calling for a more realistic policy in arms control.

The White House has ruled out a compromise with the House of Representatives over the restrictions that would curb some of the military programs to be carried out next year.

Speaking in Atlanta, President Reagan said on Wednesday that his hands are being tied. The success of the Reykjavik meeting is equated in Washington with a deal that would allow the United States Administration to proceed with all of its military programs while the Soviet Union has to show a dramatic change in its own policies.

According to the latest reports from Washington, the White House is not going to break out of the unratified SALT II treaty on the eve of the meeting in Iceland but will do so shortly after it. Nor is there any change on the star wars program. In recent days pressure from the Republican right has intensified. Thus, on Wednesday, Representative Jack Kemp of New York accused the Reagan administration of being seduced by the lure of detente. Will there be a libel suit against Mr Kemp?

What most of the people around the world expect of the summit in Reykjavik is some progress in the most vital area of U.S.-Soviet relations -- that is, in arms control. (?One's) personal likes or dislikes, political, ideological or whatever, are irrelevant at a time when the burden of the nuclear arms race is so heavy that the thin threads still linking us with common sense and survival may rupture any moment, expecially if the arms race spills into outer space. Those who see a threat in the meeting of the leaders of the world's most powerful nations have nothing to offer but an endless confrontation. Today we are still able to handle this situation -- what about tomorrow?

PRAVDA ASSESSES PRE-REYKJAVIK ATMOSPHERE

PM091203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[T. Kolesnichenko, A. Maslennikov dispatch under the rubric "Before the Reykjavik Meeting": "The World in a State of Anticipation. PRAVDA Special Correspondents Report from the Icelandic Capital"]

[Text] The calm and reflective Icelanders give no outward impression of being surprised that the capital of their "land of ice," this remote semipolar outcrop in the Atlantic, is now at the center of our entire world's attention. Yet there is good reason for losing their sangfroid. If anyone were to cut out every occurrence of the word "Reykjavik," which is currently being repeated on news agency teletype machines and computer terminals and in newspapers and magazines throughout the world, and stick them together, the resulting strip could stretch around the world. Such is the attention being devoted to the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan, which will take place here 11-12 October.

The choice of Reykjavik for this high-priority [srochnyy] meeting between the two countries' top leaders symbolizes, as it were, the essence of the upcoming talks and the hopes pinned on them. Geographically Iceland is almost equidistant between Moscow and Washington. So each of its participants will travel half the distance, as it were, to the venue for the meeting. A few "steps" to meet each other half-way in Reykjavik will remain. Does this not encapsulate the principle of compromising, unraveling highly complexs and apparently deadlocked problems, and seeking mutually acceptable solutions? And we are prepared for new "steps" here in Reykjavik.

Admittedly it can quite justifiably be said that for its part the Soviet Union has already traveled its "half of the way." Today, when the very existence of the human race is at stake, we are not only proposing resolute and immediate actions but also setting an example through practical actions of how to emerge from the nuclear impasse.

Public "seismographs" have begun operating here, too, in Reykjavik. Here are their first "readings": Sober-minded people are agreed on the main thing -- in order to save life on earth there is a need for coordinated actions in solving the most urgent and burning problem of the age, the problem of war and peace. The crux of this problem is the creation of an all-embracing security system. And first and foremost is the ending of the arms race on earth and the prevention of one in space -- that is, the things defined as the subject and object of the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States and confirmed at last November's summit meeting.

Here among the corps of journalists, whose numbers are already in excess of 1,000, many people recognize each other from the press center at the last summit. And people rarely fail to insert into the conversation "like it was in Geneva" or fail to recall how a new psychological climate was created there, a common approach to the solution of the fundamental problems of the age was crystallized, and specific accords were recorded which formed the basis of the Soviet-American joint statement.

As is known, this process has begun to grind to a halt [zastoporilsya], particularly recently. There is a need for a decisive impetus to end the lack of progress, find political ways to eliminate the war danger, and finally begin the implementation of the accords reached at the Geneva summit.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's meeting with the U.S. President is being impatiently awaited here. As has been announced, it will be a working meeting. This very description can be said to be of profound significance. Working means businesslike, without excessive clamor, with a narrow circle of participants, and with the objective of reaching specific accords. Herein lies the point and urgent necessity of the meeting -- after all, people don't get to know each other from just two meetings, and the two leaders are not making the long journey here to Reykjavik for the sake of Iceland's beauty (although there is no reason to belittle it).

We are not the only ones who think like this. This, for example, is the view of WASHINGTON POST observer Charles Krauthammer, who notes in a dispatch from Reykjavik: "Nobody will be satisfied if the sole result of the meeting is a 'spirit of Reykjavik smiles.' Moreover, Gorbachev wants concrete results. The fear here is that he is prepared to declare the meeting a failure if they are not achieved." What results are being referred to? This is currently the main topic of discussion here in curtained embassy offices, the echoing hall of the international press center, and the small cafes where Icelanders so love to spend their time. Opinions differ. The specifics, of course, will be decided by the participants in the meeting. But one thing is clear: In any event they must relate to the main areas of world politics, to questions linked with the prevention of an arms race in space and the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms. It is precisely there that here is a need for a push, even a super-push, capable of getting things moving forward. The Soviet Union has realistic proposals on the entire range of these problems.

And The United States? What kind of "baggage" will the U.S. President bring to Reykjavik with him? It is extremely difficult to answer this question. [paragraph continues]

We got no help from a visit to the American press center which has opened in Reykjavik's biggest hotel. Western journalists gush forth fountains of information with the energy of the local geysers, but unlike these hot springs, their reports are tepid and uninformative. There is no answer to the main question: Is Washington prepared for serious talks of a kind which would provide real results in the field of disarmament and get things moving forward in the direction of detente and the elimination of the war threat? Instead there is an abundance of "tangential" speculation -- Who has "won," Moscow or Washington, as a result of the mere fact of the agreement on a meeting in the Icelandic capital? What is it to be called -- a "mini-meeting," "preparatory," "interim," and so forth? What impact will it have on the upcoming elections to the U.S. Congress and even on the 1988 presidential election campaign, and what dissensionis there within the administration and, ultimately, within the closest White House entourage? And so on and so forth.

Generally speaking, this kaleidoscope is no surprise. People who follow American political life know how closely serious problems are sometimes intertwined with a selfish approach there, when both Republicans and Democrats are prepared for vote-catching reasons to derail the solution of global problems on which the course of international development as a whole depends. Americans themselves say about such figures that "they are prepared to burn the house down just to fry themselves an egg." It would be wrong even now to disregard all this, or the United States would not be the United States. But the main consideration lies elsewhere. This is graphically visible, for example, from the bulletins of the American press center in Reykjavik, where various arguments about the upcoming summit here are put on show, so to speak.

Thus, the main watershed does not lie in the sphere of narrow "interpartisan" contradictions. Because the people who opposed R. Reagan's decision to go to Reykjavik include both his "enemies" -- Democrats -- and apparently his closest friends, like Republican Congressman Jack Kemp, one of the quthors of "Reaganomics." They also include conservative leaders like Howard Phillips of the Conservative Caucus and Paul Weyrich of the Free Congress Foundation. Kemp has even announced that in the 4 hours before the start of the summit meeting he will publicly criticize the very idea of talks, which is allegedly nothing but "a ocncession to the Russians."

In a word, the summit meeting is currently being attacked by those who do not want to hear about the ending of nuclear tests or the reduction of nuclear arsenals and continue to think solely in terms of war. A BUSINESS WEEK correspondent sums up the situation as follows: "R. Reagan's readiness to talk with M.S. Gorbachev will evidently lead to renewed dissension among hardliners, and it therefore quite possible that the most difficult negotiations for R. Reagan will be within his own camp." Many journalists who have come here from Western Europe are also writing in the same vein -- whether it is correct or not is another question. A correspondent for the British SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, for example, notes the following detail: "Advisers and experts are working around the clock in Washington" to ensure that at the Reykjavik talks the two countries' leaders have "the minimum amount of time for a free exchange of views. They do not want President R. Reagan to get into immediate direct talks."

Yes, there is a great deal of speculation and "exaggerated sensation" in the American press center building.

So, dear reader, let us leave this stuffy building -- as yet we have not received an answer to our question there -- and go out onto the streets of Reykjavik. This, scientists avert, is where the cleanest air in the world is to be found....

We were immediately approached by a tall fair-haired youth who handed us a leaflet. No, not a leaflet but a cyclostyled press bulletin from the "Green Future" group, which was founded in Iceland 4 days ago in connection, as the document states, "with the historic moment of the meeting in Iceland of the leaders of the two great powers." The document includes a sentence which, it seems to us, reflects the view not only of those who want a "green world future" but also of those who are impatiently awaiting a specific date -- 11 October: "'Green Future' welcomes the summit meeting in our country because dialogue and talks are always a beginning. But we would like both leaders to know that the peoples of the world expect a great deal more than just words."

Iceland Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson also stressed a similar idea. In a conversation with Soviet journalists he said that "as hosts, we Icelanders, will do everything possible to help the leaders achieve successes at the meeting. Our first and foremost wish to them is that they achieve mutual understanding and find paths toward the triumph of peace."

The Icelandic Government has made available for the summit a most elegant two-story building known as "Hofdi," which means "cape" or "promontory." From a distance this white building standing on the black basalt of a coastal promontory seems to merge with the waves of the bay and looks like a ship about to set sail. Bon Voyage!

Let's take a look inside, especially since a smiling young policeman gave us the opportunity to do so. A great deal is currently being written about this building. It once belonged to the British ambassador, who sold it because he discovered that the building was inhabited by a "ghost." Ridiculous, of course, but not a single journalist who mentions this building has missed a chance to recall this story. The policemen assured us that there is no ghost, that nobody will impede the two leaders' intensive work. We were somewhat placated. But is it possible that the delegation from the Potomac will grab and drag here some surviving ghost of the "cold war"? We hope this will not happen. The expectation here is that realism will be displayed at "Hofdi" and a "moment of truth" will occur.

In the building, which houses a valuable collection of Icelandic art, we saw a copy of a monument to the founder of Reykjavik, its first inhabitant Ingolfur Arnarson. The bas-relief shows a man. With enormous strength he has strained and lifted a cliff onto his shoulders, and is carrying it forward. Maybe this bas-relief will become a symbol for the "Hofdi" talks, since the responsibility for the fate of peace which lies on the shoulders of the great powers' two leaders is much heavier that the biggest cliffs.

WORLDWIDE EXPECTATIONS FOR MEETING'S SUCCESS CITED

GDR'S Stoph

LD100949 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin October 10 TASS -- We expect the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting at the summit level in Reykjavik to produce accords which would meet the spirit of the agreements at the previous meeting of the Soviet and U.S. leaders in Geneva. This could help take concrete measures to promote disarmament and strengthen world peace, Willi Stoph, a member of the Politbureau of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, said on Thursday at a dinner given in Berlin in honour of Zbigniew Messner, a member of the Politburo of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, who is paying an official visit of friendship to the GDR.

AAPSO statement

LD092052 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo October 9 TASS -- The peace-loving peoples of Asia and Africa and of the entire world are looking forward to the forthcoming Reykjavik meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the USA, says a statement adopted here today by the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization.

All mankind comes out for an end to nuclear tests, against militarization of space, for the final elimination of nuclear weapons and for general and complete disarmament, the statement says. The peoples of Asia and Africa, of all developing countries want to live in peace without knowing hunger, poverty and backwardness. Termination of the arms race and elimination of the threat of nuclear war would create the necessary conditions for easing international tensions and normalizing the situation in the world.

The Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests is an important step towards removing the threat of nuclear destruction. If the USA and other nuclear powers follow the Soviet Union this will lead eventually to elimination of nuclear weapons and pave the way for general and complete disarmament. That is exactly what millions of people around the world are waiting for. Mankind demands that the two leaders do everyting possible to save the human race and to ensure general peace and security on earth, the statement says.

European Parliament Resolutions

LD100406 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Nikolay Borin commentary]

[Text] The European Parliament, in three resolutions, has said it expects the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan to lead to the withdrawal of medium-range missiles from Europe, to a ban on nuclear tests, and to a halt in the militarization of space. Now our commentary by Nikolay Borin:

These European hopes, expressed by every section of the European Parliament, from Conservatives to Communists, are very much shared by the Soviet people and government, and although its's difficult to predict the exact agenda at Reykjavik, it's bound to cover these major issues of the day. But while the spirit of the European parliament's resolutions is definitely shared by the Soviet side, certain facts indicate that the American side is undertaking steps in the opposite direction.

Let's take the issue of medium-range missiles. There has been much speculation in the United States mass media about the possibility of an agreement on a significant reduction of nuclear missiles in Europe. At the same time, a special team of American military experts have arrived in Holland to deploy cruise missiles there. Isn't it strange, at one and the same moment, to profess a readiness to reach an agreement and to cling to nuclear escalation in Europe? This seems to suggest that the United States is still following the two-track decision of missiles and negotiations in one and the same package. But that decision, taken by NATO in 1979, was very soon proved to be nothing but a ruse to derail negotiations.

Now, if we turn to the star wars issue we see the very same picture. For, according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS diplomatic writer Barry Schwin, President Reagan does not intend to negotiate with Mikhail Gorbachev about star wars. This idea was repeated once again on the eve of the Reykjavik meeting. It reflects the situation around the star wars project which has already gained a powerful lobby in the United States. As was reported by THE NEW YORK TIMES, conservatives are urging the White House to move quickly to deploy elements of the SDI. The conservatives are pressing the move as a way of showing American resolve to deploy a missile defense at a time when the SDI is on the Soviet-American negotiating table, but clearly there are forces in the United States that are trying to drop from the Reykjavik agenda the very issues that the European Parliament regards as vital.

Iceland's Prime Minister

LD092230 Moscow TASS in English 2142 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn October 9 TASS -- In his interview with the newspaper DIE WELT, Icelandic Prime Minister Steingrimmur Hermannsson pointed to the great political importance of the coming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. I hope, he said, that this will be an important step to a series of such meetings. The settlement of questions of ensuring peace depend precisely on the leaders of the two great powers, whom I value high. Hermannsson noted that though Iceland, a NATO member, was not a neutral country, it had been always friendly with the Soviet Union and was developing with it mutually advantageous trade and economic relations. We have good relations with the USSR and the USA, he added. Maybe this is why Iceland was selected the venue for holding this meeting, pointed out the prime minister.

U.S. REACTION TO LOKSHIN ASYLUM SURVEYED

LD091722 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 9 TASS -- The fact that the Soviet Union granted political asylum to American scientist Arnold Lokshin and his family, who had been severely persecuted in the United States, caused an animated reaction in the United States.

It is indicative that mass media organizations in the United States are not trying to rise doubts concerning the fact that Lokshin's family became a target of shadowing, blackmail and outright threats.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency quoted the words of the scientist to the effect that he had been fired from his job and threatened with physical destruction together with his three children the oldest of whom was 15 years old.

THE NEW YORK TIMES in a report from Houston confirmed the fact of dismissal of the scientist.

Retelling Lokshin's interview to the Soviet television and the TASS news agency, the American press and television companies, point out that Mr. Lokshin and his wife are emigres who left the U.S. for political motives in order "to live a normal and productive life" in the Soviet Union.

THE WASHINGTON POST notes that Lokshin called himself a political activist who had campaigned against the war in Vietnam, against the arms race and for civil rights.

The ABC Television Company observes that the American scientist is not a communist, but expresses disagreement with what he called "dangerous foreign policy" of the present Washington administration.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency emphasizes that in Lokshin's words he and his wife took a very difficult decision to leave the United States because of the harassment to which they had been subjected.

The CBS Television Company was compelled to admit that the statements by the American scientist concerning persecution in the U.S. took Washington by surprise, and although Washington refrained from comments, the TV company notes that Lokshin, without a doubt, was indeed whom he said he was.

Against the background of all this, attempts of a U.S. State Department spokesman to deny facts of gross violation of human rights in the U.S., specifically, the facts of which the American scientist had spoken, look unconvincing and laughable.

According to the State Department spokesman, all of Lokshin's statements about the persecution on the part of U.S. authorities for political views were "absurd". However, the spokesman did not go beyond the unfounded statement. This is quite understandable. For Lokshin's fate is no exclusion, but one of many examples of harassment and reprisals against the dissenters in the United States.

According to the CBS, on the day of Lokshin's departure to Moscow FBI agents made their way into the lab in Houston where the scientist had worked and searched the premises.

Lokshin Radio Interview

LD091519 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] As we have already reported, Arnold Lokshin, an American citizen, and his family have arrived in Moscow. Some time ago he applied to the concerned Soviet organs requesting political asylum. The question was examined and resolved positively. We present an interview which Arnold Lokshin granted a radio correspondent:

[Began Lokshin recording in English, fading into Russian translation] For the last 6 years we have lived in Houston, Texas. We were told recently that our request had been satisfied; my wife, children, and I left for the Soviet Union. I work in the field of biochemistry, I have several degrees; I have worked at Harvard and the Institute for Cancer Research at the University of Southern California. For the past few years, I have been in charge of the cancer research laboratory at a small hospital in Houston, Texas.

Both my wife Lorraine and I actively opposed the United States aggressive war against the Vietnamese people, and we were part of the civil rights movement. We did this openly, without hiding our convictions. Moreover, we did not conceal our sympathies for the socialist system. We also expressed our disagreement with the policies of the current administration, and together with other Americans we came out against the escalation of the arms race, and against the so-called star wars program, in particular. From our point of view, these plans represent a threat not only to other people, but to Americans as well. A campaign of persecution was organized against us. I do not understand these things very well, but I think some kind of political police and agents of the FBI were involved. The FBI does in America what the CIA does abroad. They wage a real psychological war against us. We received telephone calls and threatening letters, and we were stopped on the street. In general, we were intimidated in the most varied ways, just as, by the way, all honest Americans who are not afraid to speak their minds are.

It was no easy decision to leave the United States, but we felt that we could no longer live in that atmosphere. I cannot work productively in my scientific field, and my wife Lorraine and I decided that it is only under the conditions of the socialist system that our children would be able to get an education and then a job, and have any prospects in life. We are grateful to the Soviet Government for satisfying our request to move to the USSR. [end recording]

KALB RESIGNATION, 'MISINFORMATION' EXAMINED

LD092307 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1742 GMT 9 Oct 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants with Kim Antonovich Gerasimov]

[Text] Bernard Kalb, public relations assistant of the United States' secretary of state, has resigned in connection with the political scandal which flared up in Washington after the program for misinforming the U.S. public worked out by Reagan's administration, concerning its policy toward the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the U.S. actions in relation to this sovereign country, became known.

It is significant that in Secretary of State George Shultz statement concerning the resignation of his assistant there was not even a hint of the causes which prompted Kalb to take this step. However, as the UPI correspondent points out, he resigned as a sign of protest against the actions of the administration. I will ask my colleague, international affairs journalist Kim Gerasimov, to discuss this in greater detail. Kim Antonovich, if you please:

[Gerasimov] I find it hard to say for exactly what reason Kalb decided to break off his service in the State Department. It must have been a highly prestigious post for a man who was only a television reporter in the past. Maybe he is just a decent man who was engaged in seeking arguments to defend administration actions, which can in no way be called decent. Maybe, however, the matter is about something else altogether: the confrontation between various groups in the ruling circles on the eve of the forthcoming mid-term congressional elections, which are due soon. I do not know.

For us, this is no longer very important. What is important is not this, but something else. Through his decision to resign a prominent figure has affirmed the fact, which the adminisration so ardently denies: it actively uses deception as a tool of its policy.

Let us remind you, comrades, about what THE WASHINGTON POST reported last week. This, a serious U.S. paper, which has, by the way, a highly anti-Libyan bias, reported that a plan exists to undermine the present regime in Libya. It envisages spreading in the mass media bodies various false information to damage the Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi regime -- in particular, to set public opinion against him by accusing him of support for international terrorism. On the basis of this plan, beginning in Mid-August of this year new forces started to spread rumors from Washington -- as they have done more than once in the past without evidence -- about Libya's preparation of new terrorist actions in various countries. In executing this plan, however, allegedly only in order to delude Al-Qadhdhafi, several aircraft carrier formations of the U.S. 6th fleet were sent to the Libyan shores. The paper reported that the information about the coming wave of Libyan terrorism was false. True, it did not doubt those reasons given by Washington, with which it justified the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi in April this year. However, even what it has reported is quite enough to undermine the trust of many Americans in the anti-Libyan course of Washington. Meanwhile, this course got a very important place in Washington's policy. Two goals were pursued: first to intimidate those countries which decisively oppose U.S. imperialism in Africa and in the Near East; second to divert the attention of the U.S. and international public opinion from the Soviet peace initiatives, above all from the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions.

Misinformation is nothing unusal in the arsenal of U.S. policy. Let us recall Grenada. The need to intervene was explained in Washington by the fact that the U.S. students on the island were allegedly threatened with deadly danger from the local regime. The first ones to refute this were the students themselves. Or Nicaragua: How many times has Washington, with the most noble indignation, denied involvement in the secret war against this country. The U.S. secret services have been literally caught red-handed there. I have in mind the story of the downed U.S. plane, which was carrying weapons and ammunition for the contras.

Perhaps these are enough examples.

The most Christian and highly moralistic United States has turned lying into the state tool of its policy. The organizers of political subversion lie and consider this fully admissible.

Such behavior, in the light of the inability to foretell the consequences, was extremely dangerous even in the era of, say, the flint-lock. Is it necessary to mention to what extent it is dangerous now, in the nuclear age?

Campaign Against Libya, Arms Control

LD091935 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The United States Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, has resigned over reports about the administration's disinformation campaign against Libya. Here's a commentary by Viktor Ivanov:

Bernard Kalb's resignation has caused a considerable stir in the media because of his motives if not because of his position. Leonard Downie, managing editor of THE WASHINGTON POST, said Mr Kalb's resignation indirectly confirms his paper's reports about the campaign of disinformation waged covertly by the administration. At the beginning of the month THE WASHINGTON POST reported that according to a secret memorandum the administration planned and executed a massive campaign of disinformation, innuendo, and rumors in the United States media and in other nations with a view to subverting Libya's Government. The memorandum compiled by the National Security Council was aimed at destabilizing the situation in Libya and falsely implicating that country in what is termed international terrorism. Another objective of the campaign was to prepare the ground for more United States terrorist actions against Libya along the lines of the April raids on Tripoli and Banghazi. Washington accused Libya of harboring terrorist plans without ever bothering to produce any hard evidence. Many newspapers were misled into carrying false reports, paying no heed to impartial counsels that warned that there are absolutely no grounds for charges against Libya.

The most alarming aspect of the affair is that the U.S. Administration has on many occasions manipulated the media, feeding them false reports that played in Washington's hands. That was the case when Washington instigated one campaign after another about the so-called Soviet superiority in nuclear missiles, aircraft, conventional, chemical, and other weapons. It became quite clear later that Washington had no leg to stand on but this notwithstanding it invariably managed to secure the approval of more arms build-up programs.

Washington's verbal attacks on Libya now accompanied by shows of the military muscle, have led to a sustained hotbed of tension in the Mediterranean. There is a real danger that, given the present level of tension, a conflict, fraught with consequences going far beyond the region, may start at the drop of a hat. In the circumstances the media are called upon to exercise utmost responsibility under a new international information order that would rule out bias and prejudice in their coverage of events.

TASS DENOUNCES U.S. REPORT ON NEWS EXCHANGE

LD091215 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 9 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Igor Borisenko.

The United States advisory commission on "public diplomacy" led by Edwin Feulner, president of the ultra-conservative Heritage Foundation, has issued here a report entitled "Soviet Advocacy and U.S. Media."

Claiming that the news exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union were asymmetrical, it said that Washington should not tolerate that.

The authors of the report appear to be particularly upset about the fact that Soviet newsman and spokesmen for mass organizations from the USSR have what the document described as too easy access to U.S. media, while Americans, it contended, did not enjoy such access.

Just a few lines after that contention, however, the authors of the report disproved their own claim by admitting that some American journalists did get access to Soviet media.

The commission members did not stint recommendations on how to change this situation which they find intolerable.

They showed a special preference to the use of pressure which, they said, should be applied to secure broader access to the Soviet audience for American spokesmen, journalists and media output.

It followed from the report that what they really meant was to increase the broadcasting hours of "the Voice of America," which is Washington's official propaganda mouthpiece, as well as the radio service "Liberty" which has been poisoning the radio waves for many years with copious disinformation cooked up under the supervision of C.I.A. experts.

The advocates for a "free flow of ideas" see the future of Soviet-U.S. news exchanges in the distorting mirror of anti-Sovietism.

COMMENTARIES ASSAIL AIM OF WEINBERGER'S ASIA TOUR

Justify U.S. Military Presence

OW090936 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1215 GMT 7 Oct 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vitaliy Ilyashenko]

[Text] Weinberger, head of the American military department, has left for a 2-week trip to Asian countries. He will visit Hong Kong, China, India, and Pakistan. This is the fifth trip in recent times by the Pentagon chief of this part of the world. Quite recently, in the summer, Weinberger visited a number of Pacific Basin countries. A question arises: What caused Washington's heightened interest in southeast Asia? Why did the U.S. secretary of defense comme here once again?

The fact of the matter is that political processes are taking place in this region which worry Washington politicians a great deal: in the first place, the growth of anti-American sentiments and anti-U.S. bases movement; secon.., the aspiration of the Asian and Pacific Basin states to ensure their security on an independent and collective basis -- an example of this is the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific; and finally, the Soviet proposals for ensuring peace and security on the Asian Continent are receiving increasing support and understanding in Southeast Asia.

This is why the Pentagon now sees as its goal the need to neutralize these sentiments, justify the American military power buildup in the Pacific Basin, and influence the position of those countries which reject the U.S. military course.

At the center of attention in Weinberger's talks with the leaders of the Asian countries, as he made it understood prior to the trip, will be questions of ensuring security in the region. The American press makes no secret about what this means. Supposedly, the Soviet Union is concerned not with consolidating peace and in setting up cooperation in Asia, but merely with strengthening its influence to the detriment of other countries. American propaganda is attempting to convince the Asian public that even cooperation in fishing in the South Pacific is supposedly needed by the USSR, above all else, to establish a bridgehead in this region. And if this is the case, then a challenge is thrown to the American interests. The Soviet threat to Asian countries has grown impressively, stated Admiral Lyons, U.S. Pacific Fleet commander. Weinberger's trip to Southeast Asian states is taking place with the accompaniment of similar utterings.

This is how Washington politicians are once again conjuring up the bogey of Soviet military threat to discredit the program of militarization of the situation -- pardon me, the normalization of the situation in Asia and in the Pacific Ocean put forward by the Soviet Union, to justify buildup of U.S. military presence in this region of the world.

To Negate Soviet Proposals

LD091729 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Observer Aleksandr Pogodin commentary]

[Text] American Defense secretary Caspar Weinberger has gone on an 18-day-long tour of several Asian and later, several West European countries. One of the Indian newspapers has described the tour as the military and political commercial traveler's trip. More from our observer, Aleksandr Pogodin.

Though the defense secretary has not yet completed his trip, it's clear already now what kind of merchandise the American visitor is trying to sell in the countries that are receiving him. This merchandise is anti-Sovietism. Washington was dissatisfied with, and even scared by the attention that the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at turning the Indian Ocean area into a peace zone and curtailing the naval activity in the Pacific Ocean have received. The American defense secretary keeps restating these days that the Soviet Union allegedly takes advantage of these proposals to cover up its military effort in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas. He obviously hopes that the public in the countries he is paying visits to is unaware of the existence of a dense network of American military bases in that region and of the constant escalation of the American naval force there.

Weinberger tells one absurdity after another. For example: The Soviet Union announces the concrete date of the return of its six regiments from Afghanistan out of the limited contingent of Soviet troops temporarily stationed there at the request of that country, while Weinberger speaks about the alleged buildup of Soviet military effort in Afghanistan. This is sheer nonsense of course, but the defense secretary evidently hopes that someone will accept it after all.

The Washington commercial traveler also carries the star wars program in his bag, which he advertises as a means designed to save mankind from the threat of nuclear war. He makes no mention, of course, of the fact that in the event this program is realized the whole planet will be cobwebbed by the system of space weapons of mass destruction, and practically every country will become a possible target for those weapons. There is hardly a reason to make predictions concerning Caspar Weinberger's trip, but, as it seems, very few customers will be eager to buy the merchandise that he tries to offer.

AGREEMENT PERPETUATES PALAU MILITARY BASE STATUS

LD100535 Moscow TASS in English 2159 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 9 TASS -- The Senate of the U.S. Congress has approved the agreement on the so-called "free association" with the U.S. of Palau, the U.S. trust territory under the U.N. mandate. It was governed by the U.S. for about 40 years. The agreement actually perpetuated the status of Palau as a U.S. military base in the Western part of the Pacific. Thus, the U.S. was given full right to create or use any military facilities on the territory of Palau, to stage military exercises there with the drawing into it of the armed forces of any country, as well as the right for ships and planes with nuclear weapons on board to call at Palau ports or to appear in its air space without the notification of the local authorities.

ALMA - ATA YOUTH SEMINAR HELD WITH AMERICANS

LD061312 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Alma Ata October 6 TASS -- Alma Ata, capital of the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan, welcomed with warm and summary weather participants in a youth seminar organized by the USSR Committee of Youth organizations and the American Centre of International Leaders.

Fred Bush, head of the American delegation, said after the first tour of the city that it was as warm in Kazakhstan as in Colorado state, and the mountains were just beautiful. He would like one of the sittings to be held on the slopes of the Tien Shan. Speaking at the opening of the seminar today, he emphasized the obvious usefulness of such meetings and expressed hope that the Alma Ata seminar would be held in an atmosphere of understanding and realism.

Serik Abdrakhmanov, head of the Soviet delegation, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Kazakhstan, said: "The Soviet-American seminar is especially important because it is being held on the eve of the meeting between the leaders of the two great powers in Reykjavik. The purpose of the seminar is to achieve better understanding between the young people of the two countries. It is especially important in the present-day international situation which has dangerously worsened at the time when a real threat exists of the arms race to assume an irreverrsible character".

Participants in the seminar -- 15 people from each side -- will work in three commisions and will discuss the following subjects: "State and Prospects of the Soviet-American Relations", "Arms Control and Disarmament Problems" and "The USSR and the U.S.: System of Values and Way of Life". The American guests will meet with workers and scientists, will visit schools and familites of young Alma Ata residents. The seminar will last four days.

WEINBERGER BEGINS ASIAN TOUR WITH CHINA VISIT

Arrives in Beijing

LD071537 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing October 7 TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, on a tour of several Asian countries, has arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping.

Meets Zhang Aiping

LD081154 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing October 8 TASS -- Negotiations between Chinese Defence Minister Zhang Aiping and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger staying in China on an official visit have started in Beijing today. According to press reports, the negotiators will discuss questions of bilateral military cooperation and other matters of mutual interest.

During his stay in China Weinberger will visit a satellite-launching base in the south-west and will inspect military units stationed in the country's northern areas, close to the Soviet border. Everything is quiet on the Soviet-Chinese border, and this evidently provokes concern of the Pentagon's head.

The XINHUA agency reports that Weinberger met members of the Politbureau of the CPC Central Committee -- Yang Shangkun, deputy chairman of the Central Military Council, and Yang Dezhi, chief of the general staff of the Chinese Army. Yang Shangkun expressed the hope at the meeting that during the visit the sides would conduct frank negotiations on problems of mutual interest, which would enable the sides to reach positive results. The U.S. defense secretary, points out the information, said that a good start had been made to establish mutual contacts between the armed forces of the two countries and favoured the continuation of such contacts.

Speaks at Reception

LD091813 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing October 9 TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, now here on an official visit, spent more than three hours yesterday talking with Defence Minister Zhang Aiping of the People's Republic of China. According to the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO the two sides, during frank and friendly talks, exchanged opinions on a wide range of major international problems. When discussing ties between the armed forces of the two countries they expressed satisfaction with the progress already made and the hope for the further development and strengthening of these ties.

Speaking at a reception in honour of the U.S. defence secretary, Zhang Aiping said that Casper Weinberger's visit to China in 1983 and his own visit to the USA in 1984 paved a new way for friendly relations and for the development of the exchange of technologies between the Armed Forces of the USA and the PRC. The Chinese defence minister said the two sides had made a positive contribution to establishing such ties during the present talks.

In his speech Caspar Weinberger noted a stable development of military ties between the two countries and emphasised that mutual visits by the defence ministries of the two countries had helped deepen the understanding of the position of the other side and promoted stronger friendship. He also said that the USA and China, as states of the Asian-Pacific region, had common hopes for preserving peace and stability in the region.

Meets With Deng Xiaoping

LD091936 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing October 9 TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, on a visit to Beijing, today met with Deng Xiaoping, chairman of China's Central Military Council, and handed over to him a letter from the U.S. President.

According to NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, Deng Xiaoping pointed to an "improvement in relations between China and the U.S."

Addressing a news conference at the American Embassy, Weinberger said that his meetings with Chinese leaders were productive and useful. According to him, the visit would make a considerable contribution to more effective cooperation between the two countries in the future. At the same time, the Pentagon chief avoided replying to the question of whether the Chinese side raised the problem of Taiwan and American-South Korean military exercises.

The U.S. defense secretary observed that talks were continued in Beijing about the deliveries to China of some systems of American weapons and transfer of military technology.

The head of the U.S. Defense Department used the press conference for attacks on the USSR's policy with regard to Afghanistan and Kampuchea and for charges about the alleged building of Soviet armed forces in Asia.

Reveals U.S. Ships to Visit PRC

LD091959 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing October 9 TASS -- It has been agreed during the visit by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to Beijing that three American warships will shortly call at the Chinese port of Qingdao. This was announced by Weinberger at a press conference at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing today.

The American warships will stay in Quingdao from November 5 to 11.

PROMINENT PRC MILITARY FIGURE LIU BOCHENG DIES

LD092026 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing October 9 TASS -- According to the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, Liu Bocheng, a prominent military figure of the People's Republic of China, one of the founders of the Chinese Army, died here on October 7.

U.S. SR-71 'INTRUDED' INTO DPRK AIRSPACE

LD061950 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 TASS -- This morning a U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance plane intruded into the air space of the Demoncratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) east of the town of Kosong. The plane made a flight over the republic's territorial waters in direct proximity to the town of Kimchaek of Hamgyong-pukdo province, the Korean CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) reports. In September this year alone, 12 instances of the intrusion into the DPRK's air space by U.S. spy planes were recorded. Such provocative actions by the U.S. military indicate, the KCNA report says, that the United States does not wish relaxation of tension and peace in the Korean peninsula.

PRAVDA NOTES NAKASONE REMARKS ON BILATERAL TIES

PM051815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Statement by Y. Naksone"]

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Oct -- Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone has spoken in favor of improving relations with the Soviet Union. The USSR is our closet neighbor, and consequently it is quite natural for Japanese diplomacy to strive to improve good-neighborly relations with that country, he said, speaking in Tokyo at a seminar of representatives of a number of organizations for the study of domestic and foreign policy. The prime minister said that he would like to use the 30th anniversary of the restoration of Japanese-Soviet relations -- in October -- to raise these relations to a new level.

It is clear from his statements, however, that he has no thought of concluding a peace treaty between the two countries without the satisfaction of unlawful territorial claims on the USSR.

NHK CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION

OW031141 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and NHK signed a cooperation agreement in the field of television and radio broadcasting in Moscow on 1 October. The Soviet committee chairman Aksenov and NHK chairman Kawahara signed the agreement. A Radio Moscow reporter interviewed NHK chairman Kawahara after the signing. In the interview, Chairman Kawahara made these general remakrs:

There have been several agreements in the past, but in this new agreement we have sought to further improve the actual substance of accord and step up cooperation between NHK and the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. As practical examples, we are now able to actively exchange news and documentaries. Moreover, we are now able to exchange television programs directly through communication satellites. All this has been incorporated in the new agreement. I believe that this agreement will further activate cultural exchange between our two countries.

I believe the Soviet broadcasting committee and NHK concluded their first contract in 1968. Some 20 years have passed since then. Agreements can merely mean the exchange of papers, but the two sides have carried out actual cooperation in various areas during this period.

The Russian language has been taught in our program in Japan, and Soviet announcers have been dispatched to correct pronunciation. Various NHK television teams have visited on many occasions to report on the actual situation in the Soviet Union. In particular, documentaries on the Siberian Railway and on Lake Baykal have been produced. They have also produced programs on the races and culture along the Silk Road in Central Asia. They have covered sports activities in the Soviet Union. They recently visited the Soviet Union to produce a program on musicians and writers.

I believe that the Japanese people have expanded their understanding of the Soviet people through these past agreements. Several NHK programs have been shown in the Soviet Union, so I believe the Soviet people, too, have learned about Japan through the exchange of television programs. State-to-state relations will greatly benefit from such mutual understanding between peoples, and I believe this is the best way to safeguard world peace. In this sense, I hope to step up exchanges between our two sides and thereby help our two countries carry out cultural interchange.

KONNOV COMMENTARY ON U.S.-JAPAN NAVAL MANEUVERS

OW020326 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0300 GMT 1 Oct 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Viktor Konnov commentary]

[Text] "A series of U.S.-Japanese Military maneuvers have ended in the Sea of Japan. Our commentary:

[Konnov] Hello comrades. These maneuvers encompassed a wide region. Over 100 ships, nearly 150 aircraft, and nearly 22,000 military personnel of both countries took part. This time, the war games had a whole series of distinguishing features. For the first time in the history of Japanese-U.S. naval exercises, the scenario envisaged bomb strikes against ground targets on Japanese territory. For the first time in many years, three U.S. naval strike groups, headed by the aircraft carriers "Carl Vinson" and "Ranger," and the battleship "New Jersey," interacted simultaneously off the shores of Japan.

Immediately prior to the joint military exercises in the Sea of Japan -- separate and it could be said, provocative -- U.S. naval maneuvers took place. U.S. Naval representatives stated that the ships attempted to approach USSR territory to a distance close enough for an artillery salvo to demonstrate U.S. military might in the Far East.

Finally, the series of maneuvers, which were of an unprecedented scale, had one further distinguishing feature. These maneuvers took place at the same time as NATO military exercises in the Atlantic Ocean and the Baltic Sea. The Japanese press, in relation to this wrote: Recently, Pentagon leaders have shown increasingly marked interest in the two-front strategy, which envisages -- in case of an armed conflict in Europe -- a preemptive strike in the Far East region.

Well, the idea of striking on two fronts -- the East and the West -- is not new. We know how this ended in the past. And as the Korean NODONG SINMUN justly notes, Japan's participation in implementing U.S. plans, ties Tokyo even closer to the military chariot of Washington.

EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON AFGHANISTAN SETTLEMENT

PM091725 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "Constructive Step. Soviet Internationalist Servicemen Return from Afghanistan"]

[Text] Within the next few days the Soviet Union will begin the withdrawal of a part of its troops from Afghanistan. The internationalist servicemen are returning home having performed their patriotic duty. It is well-known that the Soviet leadership's decision to this effect was announced by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in the speech he delivered in Vladivostok in July. By the end of 1986, he said in the speech, six regiments -- one tank regiment, two motorized rifle regiments, and three air defense regiments -- will have returned home from Afghanistan with their standard complement of equipment and weapons. These units will return to the areas of their permanent deployment garrisoning in the Soviet Union, and whomsoever it may concern will be able to convince themselves of this.

By taking such a serious step our state is reinforcing with specific deeds its desire to accelerate the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and to give it yet another boost. Naturally, this has become possible thanks to the strengthening process of the gradual stabilization of the situation in that country.

It is no secret that the April 1978 revolution, which had an antifeudal, national-democratic thrust, and the progressive decrees and reforms proclaimed by it were not identically perceived within the different strate of Afghan society. They encountered not only ardent support but also lack of understanding, suspicion, and even hostility. This is not surprising for a backward country like Afghanistan, where the majority of the population is illiterate and dominated by centuries-old traditions, and where many were still not ready [eshche ne cozreli] for a swift departure from the archaic way of life and were unable to correctly evaluate the changes that have been occurring. This was precisely what was exploited by the reactionary, imperialist forces which launched a real crusade against the new power. Afghanistan became a target of outside interference: The West launched a clamor around the so-called "Afghan question." The ringleaders of the counterrevolution began to be received with pomp in Washington, Bonn, Paris, and other capitals. They were allocated hundreds of millions of dollars for terror and sabotage. Thousands of peaceful Afghans have lost their lives during the years of the undeclared war, while the total damage inflicted on the economy is in excess of 45 billion afghanis (more than 1 billion dollars).

It was to be expected that all these anti-Afghan intrigues would fail to undermine the people's power. Relying on the Soviet Union's political, economic, and military support, this power has proved that the changes which have occurred in Afghanistan are irreversible. A whole series of facts testifies that the political situation there is now stabilizing, and that appreciable changes for the better are now taking place.

A tangible blow has recently been inflicted on the bandit formations. It is, of course, still early to speak of complete victory over the counterrevolution, but its positions have been weakened in a number of provinces, while the border with Pakistan and Iran has been successfully closed to a considerable extent. In the course of military operations the republic's armed forces are acquiring the necessary combat experience. They have conducted quite a few successful operations.

Another gratifying factor is the appreciable expansion and strengthening of the Afghan revolution's sociopolitical base. Fundamental reforms such as the land and water reform and a number of others are starting to have a real impact. The authorities have succeeded in winning the support of influential cricles of the private sector and the Islamic clergy.

At the same time a favorable atmosphere has been created for a constructive dialogue with the vaiorus social and political forces and individual figures, including those who have adhered (or still do) to negative positions vis-a-vis the April revolution. For evn in the counterrevolutionary camp there are many such people who have been deceived by imperialist propaganda and drawn into a war with the power which is essentially protecting their own interests. The PDPA's call for national reconciliation was addressed to Afghans both within the country's territory and temporarily beyond its borders. It was not only addressed to them but heard by them.

This policy has not been slow in bearing fruit. Among specific measures are the following: A group of nonparty figures has been included in the government and local organs of power, the composiion of the Revolutionary Council has been expanded -- in particular, two people who once fought against the new power but later came over to the side of the revolution have been elected to it -- and a National Reconciliation Commission has been created within the framework of the National Fatherland Front. It examines requests from former counterrevolutionaries who have broken with their dark past. As Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has stated, in the last 4 months alone some 3,000 people have laid down their arms and given themselves up and talks are under way with 92 bands.

Naturally there is still a great deal more to be done and many obstacles have to be overcome. The positive processes taking place in the country are opposed by the continuing counterrevolutionary resistance, which has not yet been smashed. Imperialist circles and local reaction are making desperate attempst to halt the process of the normalization of the situation in Afghanistan and are interfering in its internal affairs. Reports continually arrive from Washington and other capitals about military and financial aid to the counterrevolutionaries and about bands being sent in from Pakistan and Iran, and subversive radio stations swamp Afghans with turbid streams of slander and disinformation. In short, the situation in this part of Asia is still complex, but prospects for an improvement have also emerged, and the people's power in the DRA is receiving increasingly wide support among various strata of the poulation.

Following a comprehensive evaluation of the so complex [neprostoy] situation around Afghanistan and consultations with its government, the Soviet leadership has taken the decision on the return home of certain troop units [nekotoryye voinskiye chasti] belonging to the limited contingent introduced in 1979 into this endangered neighboring country of ours. It is counting here on those who are organizing and carrying out the armed intervention against Afghanistan correctly understanding and evaluating our step. It must be answered by the curtailment [svertyvaniye] of outside interference in the affairs of the independent country.

The Soviet Union also supposes that its decision will facilitate the creation of a favorable political climate around the Afghan-Pakistani talks under way in Geneva. Some progress has been made there recently. As soon as a political settlement has been finally elaborated and the cessation and nonresumption of external aggression guaranteed, the return of all Soviet forces from Afghanistan can be speeded up accordingly. The schedules and states of their return have been agreed with the Afghan leadership.

However, all those who are encouraging and financing the undeclared war against Afghanistan and from whose territory it is being waged must realize: If the intervention continues, we will not leave our neighbor in trouble. As M.S. Gorbachev stated, "Our international soldiarity with the Afghan people, and equally the security interests of the Soviet Union, exclude that absolutely."

It is time for the enemies of the Afghan people who are dreaming of a change in power in Kabul and of stealing a little nearer to the Soviet borders to understand that their schemes are a patent adventure. This adventure is doomed to failure. The rebes and their protectors have not the slightest chance of success.

As sensible evaluation of the situation indicates that nobody wil succeed in imposing an alien will on the afghan people, who rely on the Soviet Union and the socialist community. All questions connected with Afghanistan can be resolved only by politcal means. The Soviet Union is acting in precisely this direction by advocating the political settlement both of the situation around that country and of all global conflict situations.

Weinberger Statement Cited

LD091434 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1341 GMT 9 Oct 86

["Statement by a Spokesman for the USSR Ministry of Defense" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct (TASS) -- As an authoritative spokesman for the USSR Defense Ministry told the APN agency, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's statement to the effect that the USSR has recently drafted addtional subunits of Soviet troops into Afghanistan is pure fiction. We are surprised, the Defense Ministry spokesman added, that a high-ranking U.S. official could stoop to such lies.

As has already been reported, the withdrawal from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union of six regiments of the limited contingent of Soviet tropps temporarily stationed there at the request of the DRA Government will begin on 15 October and will be completed in the course of this month.

Levin Commentary

LD100330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Viktor Levin Commentary]

[Text] The announcement of the withdrawal from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union of six regiments of the limited contingent of Soviet servicemen temporarily stationed there at the request of the DRA government, to begin on 15 December, has elicited a broad response throughout the world. Here is a latest-news commentary. Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

The announcement did not come as a surprise. The decision of the Soviet leadership, agreed with the DRA Government, to withdraw from Afghanistan six regiments -- one tank regiment, two motorized-rifle regiments, and three anti-tank regiments, with their equipment and armaments -- by the end of this year, was announced by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 28 June. it was stated then that these regiments would be returned by the end of the year.

Now, although quite some time remains to the end of the year, it has been made clear that the withdrawal of the regiments will begin on 15 October and will be completed this month. The Soviet Union's decision is being seen by the progressive public, with every justification as a step of fundamental importance along the road to a political settlement, and as a stimulus to speeding it up. Our side has often stated that the Soviet troops, who are in Afghanistan at the request of the government of that country, will be returned to their homeland as soon a political settlement guaranteeing a genuine end to and reliably ensuring the nonresumption of armed intervention from abroad in the internal affairs of the DRA is achieved. Thus, now, having appraised the situation from all sides, the Soviet Union is taking a real step along this road.

Our country also departs from the premise that those who organize and implement armed intervention against the DRA will correctly understand and properly appraise this step of ours. Of course, some time is required for this. At least the first reaction from the U.S. side, for example, does nothing to attest to any serious approach. Official circles are endeavoring to play down the significance of the withdrawal of the six regiments, while at the same time an increase in interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan is continuing. This interference began long before Soviet troops went to Afghanistan, and it is particularly appropriate to remember this today. After all, the first training base for terrorists was set up by the CIA in Pakistan in May 1978, only a few days after the April Revolution and the founding of the DRA. In all, the United States has spent over $2 billion on subsidizing the criminal acts of the dushmans. When it was said at the second all-Afghan teachers' congress that the bandits had blown up and destroyed 1,840 schools and killed over 2,000 teachers, there was no need to explain that these crimes are committed with U.S. funds.

By its bold decision to withdraw six regiments, the Soviet Union is demonstrating its readiness to make a weighty contribution to a political settlement. But if the intervention against the DRA continues, the Soviet Union will not abandon its neighbor in difficulties. This should be known to all who encourge and finance the undeclared war against Afghanistan, and to those from whose territory it is waged.

Further Commentary

LD092021 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report from Kabul by special correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Familiar towns are like old friends that you haven't seen for many years. You study their features, sense their concerns, their mood, and wonder what their life is like today. I have been in Kabul at different times: in the days of the feudal regime, when the spirit of the deepest Middle Ages reigned here; in the first days of the April revolution, which wakened this ancient country in the heart of Asia to a new life; and in the difficult years of imperialist intervention. Kabul presents a multifaceted image of the whole of Afghanistan, as if all the tribes and ethnic groups of the country had gathered in its noisy streets, and the deep social differences and contrasts had blended together. The struggle for the new Afghanistan started here in Kabul. It was the working population of the capital which became the bulwark of the people's Democratic Party and the basis of the authority of the revolution.

Their influence is gradually spreading from Kabul and other major towns into the provinces and the kishlaks. Revolution in a country like Afghanistan is a very complex and delicate matter. While overcoming the armed resistance of the dushmans and medieval prejudices, the ruling party is striving to awaken in the people new political ideals and a wish for a better life. This struggle is now in full swing. Its fervor is not subsiding. The main thing is to involve the broad strata of the population in the reorganization of Afghan society, to interest the patriotic clery, the merchants, the intelligentsia, and, of course, the peasantry in this. This is the very path taken by the new Afghan leadership, which is including in the organs of the people's power representatives of various political forces, including some who used to be in the opposition.

In Kabul, and in other regions of Afghanistan, these realistic steps have met with a positive reaction. While broadening the social basis of the April revolution and seeking national reconciliation, the Afghan government is at the same time snatching the trumps from the hands of its foes, both internal and external. In order to hasten a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and achieve an end to the imperialist intervention, Moscow and Kabul have made a gesture of good will. In a few days' time, some of the Soviet servicemen who have been helping Afghanistan uphold its independence and defend the gains of the April revolution will return to their homeland. Many Kabul residents are now speaking with great warmth of the noble internationalist mission of the Soviet soldiers and officers. But here they know full well that if the aggresion of hostile forces against Democratic Afghanistan continues, the Soviet Union will not abandon its neighbour in difficulties.

PRAVDA CITES NAJIBULLAH AT DRA TEACHERS' CONGRESS

PM081345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[Special Correspondent V. Okulov report: "Republic's Major Educational Council"]

[Excerpts] Kabul, 7 Oct -- The hall was filled with DRA education workers -- primarily teachers. Today is their holiday -- the second all-Afghan congress. I sought familiar faces among them and happily found some. [passage omitted]

There are great tasks facing Afghan schools and the entire training and education system. Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, spoke about them in his speech at the opening of the congress. He assessed the situation in the country. The period since the 19th PDPA Central Committee Plenum, Najibullah said, may be characterized by a single, meaningful word: restructuring. The party's cadre policy is being improved, ties between the center and the provinces are strengthening, and the party's attention to the armed forces has been stepped up. The question of increasing army recruitment is being tackled with determinationa. For the first time desertion has been reduced. Work has been launched to mobilize working people to fulfill the 5-year plan.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee set the task of providing universal elementary education. Despite the successes achieved, Najibullah noted, the elimination of illiteracy has still not become a nationwide cause. The presentation at the congress by Comrade Najibullah and Comrade S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, of orders and medals to the 50 best education workers was an expression of the party's support for Afghan teachers.

MURAKHOVSKIY RECEIVES JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN

LD092358 Moscow TASS in English 2249 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS -- First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Chairman of the State Agro-industrial Committee of the USSR V.S. Murakhovskiy, today received representatives of business circles of Japan, chairman of the Kokomun Keizai Kenkyuu Kioukai Board, I. Takenaka, chairman of the Seibu Sezon Group, S. Tsutsumi, and directors of other firms.

An exchange of opinions was held on possible trends and forms of economic, scientific and technological cooperation in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex.

KOVALEV ON DRAFTING OF PHILIPPINES CONSTITUTION

PM081409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[I. Kovalev report: "Cry From Capitol Hill"]

[Text] The work of the commission drawing up the draft new constitution of the Republic of the Philippines is nearing completion. The commission, which was set up in June of this year after the overthrow of the F. Marcos regime, promises to complete its work by the middle of October. The drawing up of the new constitution is being followed very closely both by the Filipinos themselves and by observers abroad. What will be the new structure of executive and legislative power when local and parliamentary elections are held? These questions primarily concern the Filipinos.

At the same time, they are far from indifferent as to how foreign policy principles will be formulated in the draft basic law: Will the new power be able and will it indeed want to withstand the powerful pressure being exerted by Washington, which is insisting on the adoption of a constitution which would not encroach either on the status of the Pentagon's two largest military bases outside the United States -- located on Philippine territory -- or on the position of American multinational corporations which have invested billions of dollars here?

The commission drawing up the constitution has already answered the majority of questions. The draft constitution will be submitted to a national referendum on 19 December, and elections to local organs of power are planned for 11 May next year. It is planned to combine them with the elections to parliament (congress), which will henceforth have two houses -- a senate and a house of representatives. The president, however, has the right to alter the date of the elections.

The most bitter battles have flared up in the commission for the constitution over two issues: the status of the American military bases in the Philippines and the legitimate proportion of foreign capital investments in joint enterprises and projects on the archipelago.

The majority of the commission -- which the weekly PANORAMA has called an assembly of the social elite, with not one representative of the poor -- has gained the upper hand in approving decisions on these problems. But it is a secret to no one that in the Philippines virtually all the family clans incorporated in the ruling elite are connected in one way or another with foreign capital.

According to the calculations of the local press, of the 48 members of the commission for the constitution 33 are conservatives, that is, they have more than two-thirds of the vote. As many as 15 members are part of a radical nationalist bloc. This bloc's proposals on constitutional determination of specific time limits for eliminating the American military bases and on the restriction of foreign investments in joint enterprises to 25 percent of all share capital have been rejected.

The draft constitution allows foreign investors 40 precent of the shares. As far as the American military bases are concerned it has been decided not to mention them at all in the basic text of the constitution. The fact that the draft includes the following provision: "In accordance with its national interests the Philippines accepts and conducts a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons on its territory" is considered a great achievement by the nationalists.

Even this formulation, however, has caused anger in Washington. R. Dole, leader of the Republican majority in the U.S. Senate, has said in a threatening tone that this provision in the constitution "gives rise to questions regarding the status of American-Philippine relations in safeguarding security" and accused the commission for the constitution no more and no less of allegedly "acting one-sidedly in an important matter of bilateral relations." In other words, it looks as if the Philippines does not have the right to resolve its own national problems without approval from the United States. What is more, articles have appeared in the American press and in a number of local newspapers (clearly acting on American instructions) demanding the removal -- while there is still time -- of the "non-nuclear clause" from the draft construction because, they say, it may complicate American-Philippine relations. It is said in this connection that the U.S. Senate recently voted against allocating the Philippines emergency aid to the tune of 200 million dollars precisely because of this clause.

I will cite a commentary in the Manila newspaper (MALAYYA) on this subject: "The United States is therefore saying to us: If President Aquino fails to ensure that members of the commission for the constitution -- members she herself appointed -- remove from the text of the basic law everything that may damage the existence of American military bases in the Philippines and make the storage of nuclear weapons at those bases difficult, and also everthing that may hurt U.S. economic interests, the Philippines Government can abandon any hope of generous aid from mother-America."

It is hard to say what the consequences of this open pressure will be. Many provisons of the future constitution are still being worked on and, in particular, the question of whether to grant President C. Aquino and Vice President S. Laurel the constitutional right to retain their posts for the next 6 years has not yet been decided.

BRIEFS

PRESIDIUM AWARD -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Comrade Le Duc Tho, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, the order of the October Revolution for his active participation in the revolutionary movement, for services toward strengthening fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and the SRV and in connection with his 75th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD]

SHEVARDNADZE TO VISIT ROMANIA 11-20 OCT

LD091418 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1403 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 October (TASS) -- At the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, will pay an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania in the period between 11-20 October.

LENINGRAD'S SOLOVYEV RECEIVES BULGARIANS

PM091425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Text] Leningrad, 8 Oct -- A group of leading workers from Bulgaria who are attending the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences has begun familiarizing itself with the Leningrad party organization's work experience. They arrived in the city on the Neva from Moscow today.

Yu. F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Party Obkom, had a meeting with the fraternal country's representatives at the Smolnyy. They were familiarized with the main directions of the Leningrad party organization's activity in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, implementing the territorial-sectorial program for intensifying Leningrad's economy, and improving the economic mechanism.

The guests will familiarize themselves with the Leningrad party organization's work experience and will visit party raykoms, primary party organizations, enterprises and scientific research institutes.

SOVIET PARTY-STATE BODIES GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS

PM071411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers -- date not given]

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have cordially greeted the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR on the 37th Founding anniversary of the German socialist state.

The working class, the peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia of the GDR are meeting their national holiday this year in a great political and labor spirit brought about by the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and by new successes in the building of socialism in the German land. The full support by the people of the republic for the plans mapped out at the congress is a pledge for their further stable and dynamic development in all spheres of social life.

The GDR is consistently and persistently implementing a peaceful foreign policy which is met with ever growing appreciation from political circles and the public of many countries coming out for the consolidation of peace and security of peoples. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are actively supporting its steps in creating zones free of chemical and nuclear weapons in the center of Europe.

Tireless efforts by the socialist German state aimed at the full normalization of relations with the FRG on the basis of equality, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and on the universally recognized norms of international law are very important. In a situation when the aggressive forces of imperialism are stepping up the arms race and posing a threat to the existence of mankind itself, the GDR, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, is conducting an active struggle for the implementation of the joint initiatives put forward by the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee the program for the complete and all-round liquidation of nuclear waepons and other kinds of mass destruction weapons.

During the entire existence of the republic, the links connecting the CPSU and the SED and the peoples of the USSR and the GDR have been strengthening and expanding. The 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress have demonstrated again the adherence of both parties to the principles of internationalism, the unity of views on basic issues of socialist construction and foreign policy, and the strength of our fraternal union. The CPSU and the Soviet State will continue to do everything for the deepening of relations of friendship and union with the GDR, for broadening the exchange of advanced experience, and for the further rapprochement of our peoples.

Economic, scientific, and technical integration, the development of new and progressive forms of cooperation and creative interaction are multiplying possibilities for solving the tasks of speeding up social development that are facing us.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal GDR people further successes in the struggle for building a developed socialist society and for lasting peace and international security.

Long live the GDR!

May the friendship and cooperation between our peoples strengthen and flourish!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Honecker National Day Remarks

LD081519 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin October 8 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Commmittee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council, pointed to the great importance of the recent meeting in Moscow with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Speaking at a festive reception on the occasion of the GDR's national holiday -- the 37th anniversary of the German Socialist State, he said that the Soviet Union and the GDR had expressed unanimous opinion that it was necessary to do everything possible so that a threat of war would never emanate from German soil.

Speaking of the coming Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, Honecker noted that the removal of confrontation and expansion of cooperation between the USSR and the USA were of great importance not only for the two countries but also for all mankind.

He said that the creation of the German Democratic Republic was an event of outstanding importance. It was a turning point in the history of German people and all Europe. At present the GDR's national income tops 230,000 million marks. This has made it possible to translate into life the dream of previous generations. The GDR's people have clear-cut social prospects and feel confident of their morrow. Our main task is fuller use of the advantages of socialism and ensurance of stable peace, said Erich Honecker.

POLISH SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS SOLIDARITY

LD081517 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw October 8 TASS -- "All those who realistically evaluate the situation in Poland and observe the principles of the constitution of the Polish People's Republic have a possibility to take an extensive part in the country's public life", a press conference on Tuesday was told by the Polish government spokesman.

He noted that the public mood in Poland now differed substantially from the one in 1980-81. According to polls conducted in various public strata, at present only 2.8 per cent of the former supporters of the banned "Solidarity" express oppositionary views.

It follows from documents seized in the apartments in which Zbigniew Bujak and other "activists" of "Solidarity's" undergound structures were arrested several months ago, that members of the underground were engaged exclusively in internal strife, first of all involving monetary matters.

The "disappearance" of money sent from the West by various sources, including governmental ones, is often mentioned in them, the spokesman went on. For instance, the American "National Foundation in Support of Democracy", provided 512,000 dollars for clandestine subversive activity in Poland by "Solidarity". Moreover, this money was taken from the U.S. Treasury. The documents contained a list of equipment that was to be smuggled into Poland from Sweden -- miniature microphones for bugging telephones and apartments, electric-shock truncheons for militants. Also confirmed again was the fact of the existence of a direct organizational link between "Radio Free Europe" and "Solidarity's" "coordinating bureau" and Lech Walesa.

"The government", the spokesman stressed in conclusion, "bears responsibility for the security of the Polish state, its stability and future. One should not play with these values, the government will not allow any activity inflicting damage to the country".

CORRESPONDENT REVIEWS HUNGARY'S NEW PRESS LAW

LD061658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Live link-up with correspondent Vladimir Stefanov in Budapest; presented by Viktor Shcherbakov]

[Text] [Shcherbakov] Now we have a link-up with Budapest. Before going on the air with our correspondent in Hungary, Vladimir Stefanov, we have already agreed on the theme of this talk. So over to you, Budapest:

[Stefanov] In past years, a great deal has been done in Hungary to extend socialist democracy. Well, for example, a new electoral law has been adopted considerably extending democracy in elections and, by the way, the last elections, the 1985 elections to the local soviets and state assembly, took place in accordance with these laws. Democracy in production has been extended. In many works and factories, and on state agricultural enterprises, electoral councils have been set up; they will determine from now on the strategic line of development of a works, a factory, or a state farm. This same council elects the director of the enterprise, and in this way, a form has been found that expresses the will of the people and of the production collective in Hungary.

[Shcherbakov] Vladimir Fedorovich.

[Stefanov] Yes?

[Shcherbakov] Everything you said clearly testifies in favor of the fact that socialist democracy is extending and becoming stronger in socialist Hungary. But, we know that recently in the spring a new law on the press was adopted. What are the main provisions of this new law?

[Stefanov] Yes, you know this law quite recently became operative on 1 September. I would say this is the first law of this kind in socialist Hungary. It defines the position of mass information and propaganda in the society and regulates their activity, as well as the connection of information and propaganda organs with other different organizations. This law defines, first of all, the tasks of the means of mass information and propaganda. I would like to say a few words about some of the law's important provisions. First, state organs and public and economic organizations, in accordance with the law, are obliged to make truthful and accurate information available at the request of workers in the press, that is to journalists. If an organization -- and this is very interesting -- refuses to provide information, a press organ can claim the necessary data through the courts. The law thereby creates conditions so that the press really reports objectively and truthfully on any event in the life of Hungarian society. Well, of course for this it is necesary for the press itself to strive to be truthful and objective; therefore the law defines the rights and obligations of the press organs and of journalists. This law, I would say, assumes serious responsibility for the failure to fulfill these obligations.

[Shcherbakov] Vladimir Fedorovich, regarding these last laws you mentioned. What was discussed? They were probably adopted after discussion among workers and collective farm workers and after the last law on the press among journalists.

[Stefanov] Without a doubt. I witnessed the discussions on the press law. I know, for example, that the parliamentary cultural commission, which directly prepared this law, held one of its sessions in the union of journalists in Hungary, and very serious remarks, proposals, and so on about this were made there. Judging by press reports, and even judging by my own personal observations -- my conversations with my colleagues in Hungarian radio in particular -- this law has been received with great satisfaction, although colleagues do say that more serious and more specific work is required following the adoption of this law.

[Shcherbakov] So, in other words, the very form in which new laws are published in the Hungarian People's Republic stresses once again the development of democracy, because essentially everyone is able to participate in the formation of the country's new law.

[Stefanov] Without a doubt.
[Shcherbakov] Very many thanks, Vladimir Fedorovich. Good-bye.

REPORT ON CIA 'CRUDE INTERFERNCE' IN UK AFFAIRS

LD082342 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] More facts have come to light of crude interference in Britain's internal affairs by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. Here is a commentary by Sergey Sayenko.

According to the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, the directors of America's espionage agency have lately requested that the management of the communications center at Cheltenham screen the staff using lie detectors. As you probably know, several lie detectors or polygraphs, have already been delivered to Britain. According to the CIA's plan, the polygraphs are to be used to screen the Cheltenham staff which, to all intents and purposes, work for the United States intelligence and the staff of the British Foreign Office and Defense Ministry. Of the 7,000 staff members of the Cheltenham center, a mere 20 agreed to undergo the humiliation. Even the Conservative government, which opposes Washington's directors very infrequently, chose not to yield to public pressure and postpone indefinitely the polygraph screening of British subjects. [sentence as heard]

The CIA, however, does not confine its operations in Britian to lie detector tests. According to a report carried by the TIME OUT weekly, one of the five CIA bases tapping millions of telephones in Britain is situated in Chicksands, northwest of London. The CIA also interefers in Britain's political life. According to the TRIBUNE weekly, the United States takes a heightened interest in the activities of the opposition Labor Party whose defense policy has been rubbing the U.S. Administration the wrong way. Under a classified CIA directive, members of the U.S. Embassy staff in London must follow the activities of the party closely and establish close contacts with the Laborites and senior party members, including Neil Kinnock, with the view of obtaining information and influencing the party. The CIA activity clearly violates British laws.

SPACE EXPERTS DISCUSS 1988 JOINT FRENCH FLIGHT

LD042041 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- A meeting of Soviet and French specialists was held in Moscow on September 30-October 4 to prepare for and conduct a joint Soviet-French space flight in 1988.

During the meeting the sides specified the programme for joint research and technological experiments on board the "Mir" orbital complex. They examined questions pertaining to the medical support of the flight and also the stay and training of French cosmonauts at the Yuriy Gagarin cosmonaut training centre.

SHEVARDNADZE, FRG ENVOY DISCUSS SUMMIT, TIES

LD091734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Oct (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received today Joerg Kastle, FRG ambassador in the USSR, at his request.

The ambassador conveyed a verbal message of Helmut Kohl, FRG federal chancellor, to Milhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Certain international problems were discussed during the conversation, first of all in the light of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, and also issues of bilateral USSR-FRG relations.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ARBATOV VISIT TO SWEDEN

PM081341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Sweden's guest"]

[Text] Stockholm, 7 Oct -- Academician G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, was in Sweden 3-6 October at the invitation of the association of "Sweden-Soviet Union" societies. During the visit he was received by Swedish Prime Minister I. Carlsson and also by the leadership of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. He also delvered a lecture at the city hall on the subject "New Thinking in the Nuclear Age."

Speaks on Summit, Chernobyl

PM081335 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 6 Oct 86 p 4

[Hans O. Alfredsson report: "Growing Concern Led to Summit]

[Text] The fact that Gorbachev and Reagan have agreed to meet in Reykjavik is not a sign that relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have improved. It is rather a sign that the two leaders feel concern over developments.

This assesment was made by Georgiy Arbatov, Soviet diplomat and a figure well-known from the Palme Commission, for example, when he spoke at a meeting in Stockholm City Hall Sunday [5 October].

Arbatov admitted that he had been traveling for the last 11 days and had therefore not been able to follow the discussions that closely.

"But I believe that Gorbachev and Reagan are worried about the state of things and want to try to find out whether it is possible to move forward in some way," he said.

Arbatov was speaking in the Golden Hall in the City Hall at the invitation of the Sweden-Soviet Union Association. Among his large audience were Soviet Ambassador Boris Pankin and other East bloc diplomats. The meeting was disrupted to a cetain extent by members of a well-known extremist political group who had spread themselves throughout the hall and, on the pretext of asking questions, launched violent attacks on the Soviet Union.

The intention was that today, Monday, Georgiy Arbatov should also have addressed SVENSKA DAGBLADET'S Executive Club, but because of the Reykjavik summit he was forced to return to Moscow earlier than planned.

On the subject of Chernobyl, Arbatov said that he himself, "speaking honestly," does not like nuclear power.

"But I am not sure that we can manage without it." He had also drawn another conclusion from Chernobyl -- namely that it is impossible to wage war using nuclear arms. They are not weapons of war, they are weapons of suicide, he said.

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, according to Arbatov, the Soviet Union is striving for a political solution. If other involved states exert themselves in the same direction it would quickly be possible to reach such a solution, he guessed, and the Soviet Union would then aim to withdraw its troops from the country.

On the subject of the situation of Jews, Arbatov said that every country has its own laws on exit visas and emigration. He said that the Jews in the Soviet Union have their own newspaper and journals and engage in their own activities to the extent that they themselves wish.

DANISH PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT '2D HALF' OF OCT

LD092120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter will carry out an official visit to the USSR in the 2d half of this month at the Soviet Government's invitation.

TURKEY VOICES OPPOSITION TO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD100435 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Ankara October 9 TASS -- The deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles with nuclear warheads on Turkish territory is out of the question, according to an official spokesman of the Turkish Foreign Ministry. Sami Onaran made the statement in connection with remarks in Istanbul by Lieutenant-General T.F. Healy, head of staff of the NATO Joint Armed Forces in Southern Europe, to the effect that Turkey should accept cruise and Pershing missiles on its territory.

The Turkish spokesman said that the deployment of any weapons on Turkish territory was a national question and needed governmental approval. Turkey's stand on this issue did not change. Onaran said that turkey had always opposed the deployment of nuclear-tipped missiles on its territory.

GREECE TO BOYCOTT NATO NAVAL EXERCISE 15 OCT

LD100420 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Brussels October 9 TASS -- Greece will not participate in large-scale NATO naval exercises "Deterrent Force-2" which are to begin in the Mediterranean sea on October 15, it was announced today.

The Government of Greece did not disclose the causes for its decision, said an official representative of the Allied Supreme Command, Europe.

AL-QADHDHAFI CONDEMNS U.S. 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR'

LD081938 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli October 8 TASS -- Establishing world domination is the American Administration's strategic objective in the world arena. The attain this objective, Washington is pursuing a policy of state-sponsored terrorism with regard to nations around the world, Mu-ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, has declared in his speech in the city of Surt.

The United States, jointly with its Western European allies, he said, were setting up terrorist organizations to undermine progressive regimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

"That is why the peoples of these states have the legitimate right to uphold their freedom and independence in the face of the machinations of imperialism, Zionism and racism."

Libya one of the main targets of U.S. aggressive aspirations recently, would continue to oppose terrorism, Al-Qadhdhafi emphasized. It repeatedly expressed its readiness to take part in international efforts to fight terrorism which should not be confused with national liberation struggle.

In denouncing the White House's plan of waging a psychological war on Libya and discrediting it in the world arena, recently exposed in the press, Al-Qadhdhafi said that the disgraceful step graphically showed world public opinion that all charges against the Libyan people were based exclusively on gross lies.

Al-Qadhdhafi called on the Libyan people to remain ready to defend the gains of the September revolution, their homeland's independence and freedom, and the inviolability of its borders.

PAPER CITES 'ILLUSIONS' OVER MIDEAST CONFERENCE

PM081151 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 40, 5 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Dmitriy Volskiy: "Links of One Chain"]

[Text] The idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East under the UN aegis has recently been acquiring much support. Great repercussions have been sparked by the Soviet proposal for the establishment of a preparatory committee within the framework of the UN Security Council, made by Eduard Shevardnadze in his speech at the General Assembly. Somewhat earlier the leaders of the nonaligned countries had unanimously spoken out for convening this conference. Voices in its favour are now being heard more often in some West European capitals. It is characteristic that even the Israeli prime minister, Shimon Peres, at his September meeting with Egypt's President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in Alexandria deemed it necessary to utter - even if through clenched teeth - a few words which the Western press hastened to advertise as consent to a conference "in principle". But...

The illusions, if people harboured any, were quickly dispelled. To begin with, what Peres had in mind was by no means the kind of a conference which would really formulate equitable conditions for a Middle East settlement. He, as it turned out, proposed quite the opposite: a kind of an international cover for separate capitulatory deals which Israel and the USA would like to foist on the Arab states. Moreover, Israel's Minister of Foreign Affairs Yitzhak Shamir, who is preparing to replace Peres as prime minister in mid-October, has said that he is not willing to have any conference at all. So it has become explicitly clear that, as before, Tel Aviv is holding its hand on the lever arresting the movement towards a genuine peace in the Middle East.

But it is not only a question of holding up the process. In mid-September Peres visited Washington where he coordinated his policy with the American leaders. Hardly had the Israeli premier left the United States when menacing movements of Israeli troops started off for south Lebanon.

Their command claimed that it wanted to support the mercenary detachments of the Lebanese collaborationist Lahad, which have policing functions in the so-called "security zone" torn off by Tel Aviv from Lebanon in the souther part of the country. This support was conceived as a direct attempt to intimidate the Lebanese resistance fighters delivering telling blows against Lahad's forces.

On a broader plane Tel Aviv wanted to demonstrate its readiness to use arms to keep the captured Arab land and impose its diktat on neighbouring countries. That is why Israel has now shifted a large number of not only infantry but tanks to the Lebanese border, while its aircraft have delivered even more devastating bombing strikes than ever before at Lebanese villages and Palestinian camps.

All these actions are deliberately intended to work up tensions and create an explosive situation. It should be borne in mind, after all, that they were launched in the immediate proximity of the Al-Biqa' Valley where the Syrian troops, invited by the Lebanese Government, have been deployed for a long time.

And the following fact is particularly suspicious: all this took place in those very days when on the other, European coast of the Mediterranean Sea a propaganda campaign was unleashed in connection with the terrorist acts which rocked France. With no authentic data to back up their contentions, the right-wing forces are trying to persuade Western, primarily French, public opinion that the threat of the crimes stretches from Paris to the Middle East, notably to Damascus.

Anyone who is familiar with the policy of the Syrian leadership, takes such charges as nonsense. First, even the foes of Damascus admit that Syria's course is characterized by its balanced, thought-out nature and circumpsection, all of which has had its effect at the steepest spirals of the succession of events in the Middle East over the past few years. Second, Syria traditionally has very close relations with France. If someone has grounds for wishing Paris to alter its course in the Middle East, it is not Damascus, but Tel Aviv and its overseas "strategic allies". It is they that have a stake in discrediting Syria for pursuing an anti-imperialist line. As also Libya, against which similar groundless charges have also been advanced on more than one occasion, but this time by the Americans themselves.

Can it be presumed that these are all accidental coincidences? It can - but only if we ignore political logic. The answer to the classical question - qui bono? (who is benefitting from this?) - is provided by the marker not only in jurisprudence but also in international affairs.

Who is interested in aggravating tensions in the Middle East, who would like to block the efforts aimed at achieving a just settlement of the Middle East conflict and to isolate those forces in that region which advocate such a settlement?

The demonstrative movements of Israeli troops and the continuing concentration of U.S. warships in the southern Mediterranean provide a clear answer to this question. This is how the chain of dangerous interrelations, barring the way to the long-awaited peace in the Middle East, is being closed. Attempts to solve the conflict by drawing on force instead of the law -- this is what brings together all the links of this chain, in which a "short circuit" can take place at any moment.

PRAVDA REPORTS TUDEH PARTY CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE

LD010020 Moscow TASS in English 2353 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA published the following report today:

The newspaper NAMEE MARDOM (People's Herald), the publication of Iran's Tudeh party, carried a communique of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party.

It said that, despite heavy blows dealt at the party by its class enemies, it was carrying on with the struggle which would be seen from the fact of the holding of its national conference.

The delegates to the conference discussed and approved the report of the Central Committee which dealt with most important issues of social, economic and political life of Iran, and with the activities of the Tudeh party.

The conference discussed the theses on the political course of the party in the period after the 1979 Iranian revolution, and its new program.

The conference approved the mentioned documents, and made the necessary amendments in the rules of the party with account of the peculiarities of its activities under the existing conditions.

The guiding bodies of the party were elected. Comrade Ali Havari was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tudeh party.

BURKINA FASO'S SANKARA SPEAKS AT DINNER 8 OCT

LD081839 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- "Our attitude to the homeland of the indefatigable fighter for peoples' rights V.I. Lenin has been determined by the historic role played by your country which cast off imperialist oppression, and its invariable solidarity with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America which are fighting for their emancipation, "Thomas Sankara has declared.

The chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, president and head of Government of Burkina Faso, spoke in the Kremlin today at a dinner given in his honour by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR. Sankara is on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

"My country," he said, "Burkina Faso, where the notions of revolution and peace have become synonymous, is closely watching the tireless efforts invariable undertaken by your country under the constructive guidance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the great party of Lenin, in order to rid mankind of the threat of nuclear war."

"The Soviet initiatives are vivid evidence of your desire to live in peace with all other countries, and they deserve approval and effective support. If others follow the example, we will have all grounds for hope," Sankara said.

"The efforts that are being undertaken by Burkina Faso and the USSR in the struggle for peace and in other spheres attest to the identity of our viewpoints on major international problems, to the mutual desire to strengthen cooperation between the peoples of our countries."

Sankara said that Burkina Faso and the Soviet Union would solidarize with the peoples and movements fighting for freedom and independence, for eradicating racism, apartheid and Zionism.

"We came to your country, the cradle of the Great October Revolution, in order to know better its life, assess its achievements and borrow on its extensive and rich experience of socialist construction in order to give a new impetus to the relations of all-round cooperation between Burkina Faso and the USSR."

ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD100415 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Harare October 9 TASS -- The non-aligned states welcome the coming Reykjavik meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, said here Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Speaking at a press conference, he expressed the hope that the negotiations will help attain an accord on a concrete disarmament programme, termination of nuclear tests and reduction of production of weapons of mass destruction.

The international community regards the negotiations between the two countries as continuation of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, as a positive step in a correct direction, stressed Robert Mugabe. We hope to see joint allegiance to the cause of universal peace and security, attainment of practical measures to end the production of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union readily responded to the initiatives of the Non-aligned Movement which were set forth in the Harare appeal, said Robert Mugabe. That document was presented to Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow. The United States, on the contrary, did not display due attention to the appeal of the 8th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and the date for handing it over to President Reagan has not been specified yet. The chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement highly assessed his meeting in New York with member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze.

Robert Mugabe noted the important role of the United Nations in preservation and consolidation of world peace. Apart from that global issue, he said, the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly's current session includes a number of regional problems which call for undelayed solution. These are, above all, the situation around Nicaragua, in the Middle East, in Namibia and South Africa, and the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

Robert Mugabe denounced the American administration's policy in the south of Africa and noted that Washington's "constructive engagement" with Pretoria was an undisguised challenge to all independent countries of the continent. The U.S. support for the terrorists of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Africa] in Angola and of MNR [Mozambican National Resistance] in Mozambique is a component part of that criminal course, and this leads to a heightening of tension in the region.

In line with our principled stand, stressed Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe will continue criticizing the U.S. policy in the south of Africa. The American administration, he said, unilaterally decided to limit cooperation with our country. We do not consider ourselves guilty of the heightening of bilateral relations and are not going to beg Washington for hand-outs. The initiative to improve these relations should come from the USA.

PRAVDA CITES CASTRO SPEECH AT REVOLUTION CONGRESS

PM030859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution: F. Castro's Speech

[Text] Havana, 27 Sep -- The Third Congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] -- the largest sociopolitical organization in Cuba, numbering in its ranks more than 6.5 million people -- has opened here. Approval of the new edition of the CDR Statutes is on the agenda. More than 1,300 delegates from all ends of the island of freedom and guests from 20 Asian, African, Latin American, and European countries, including representatives of the USSR, have come to the congress.

Addressing the congress delegates, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the republic Council of State and Council of Ministers, urged the CDR to center all their activity on the struggle to enhance the organization's militancy. The CDR must struggle more actively against violators of socialist legality, embezzlers of state property, and all who try to parasitize on society. Every CDR member is obliged to make his contribution to stepping up the struggle against crime and to defend the socialist society's moral and legal foundations. It is necessary to toughen measures against lawbreakers, particularly in cases where they are leaders of enterprises or establishments who bear personal responsibility for the preservation of state property, for discipline in production, and for the working people's moral makeup. I am sure that we will find ways to resolve all the tasks facing us, because the Cuban people are armed with high revolutionary and political awareness, the Cuban leader emphasized.

F. Castro was sharply critical of the blunders committed, which lead to the emergence of all kinds of speculators, slick operators, hooligans, and parasites. The socialist state has all the potential for producing the necessary goods for the people, but enterprises and ministries that all incapable of organizing their production are creating conditions for those elements to flourish. He urged the CDR to mount a decisive struggle against bureaucrats and irresponsible workers and leaders who by their actions undermine faith in socialism. They harm society not only materially, but also morally and politicly, he pointed out.

Touching on the search for ways to improve economic activity, F. Castro pointed out that the country possesses considerable material and human resources. Socialism, he emphasized, provides colossal opportunities to assimilate them. However, full use is not being made of our potential because of inadequate labor discipline and, in many instances, the poor vocational training of cadres. It is not a matter of a lack of desire on the part of a section of working people and leaders to work better, as socialist principles demand, but of their inability and ignorance as to how to do it. In addition, in Cuba, as in other socialist countries, there has existed the problem of a time lapse between an invention and its introduction into production. The aforementioned difficulties are accounted for not by the shortcomings of socialism as a system but by the mistakes of the people who are building this society. We must learn a lot more, and very quickly. Today's chief task, F. Castro emphasized, is to determine where our "Achilles' heel" is and what our real problems and true shortcomings are. I am speaking now in such a critical tone because at the present time this is the only honest, sincere, and respectable stand that we can permit ourselves.

The current process of rectifying shortcomings in the country convinces us that socialism is capable of resolving all the problems and tasks arising in the course of the young social system's development, F. Castro emphasized.

PRAVDA VIEWS IMPACT OF 'REVOLUTIONARY' CHANGE

PM091101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 86 Second Edition p 2, 3

[Professor N. Lapin article under the rubric "The 27th CPSU Congress -- Strategy of Acceleration": "The Dialectics of Renewal"]

[Text] The strategic objectives and the concrete action plans elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress are a vivid example of the creative development of Marxist-Leninist teaching. The implementation of the course toward acceleration, toward restructuring is unthinkable without the revitalization of ideological and theoretical activity, without a reliable scientific backup for the practical measures to improve social relations in conditions of developing socialism. As was noted at the all-union conference of heads of social science departments, "theory is necessary not only to determine the long-term social and political orientation. It is necessary literally for every one of our steps forward. No practical issue of any significance can be resolved without theoretical interpretation and substantiation."

The experience that is being accumulated indicates that the strategy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development represents the party's truly scientific, well thought-out political line. Acceleration is a very broad concept which covers a multitude of multifaceted processes aimed at improving socialist society. In the final analysis acceleration is the expression of the fundamental needs of the development of socialism and of historical progress in general.

Of paramount importance among them is the need of the society created in the USSR and in the other socialist countries to move on to a qualitatively new state. Socialism must realize its potential more fully, revealing the advantages of the socialist organization of the national economy, socialist self-management, culture, and the new way of life which create the preconditions for the all-around development of every individual's abilities.

Society's transition to a qualitatively new state is the practical expression of one of the laws of dialectics -- the law of the transition from quantity to quality -- and is revolutionary as to its nature. "Our plan," M.S. Gorbachev noted at the meeting with the party aktiv in Krasnodar Kray, "is to implement cardinal changes in all spheres of life. I would describe these changes as revolutionary in nature." Describing the strategy of acceleration as revolutionary, we do not, of course, have in mind revolution as a form of transition from one social system to another but rather as a profound qualitative renewal of the social structures and mechanisms within the framework of the communist system or -- more precisely -- within the framework of its first phase, the socialist phase. The greatness of the crucial stage which our society is currently living through lies in the fact that for the first time in the history of real socialism -- a new type of society which radically differs from all prrevious ones -- the question has arisen of the qualitative renewal of socialism itself. This is indeed revolutionary, and it constitutes the essence of the strategy of acceleration.

It is a question of a change in the correlation between two types of processes taking place in society: normal functioning, that is, achieving the same goals as before using the same methods as before; and development, that is, a progressive changing of the goals and methods of activity. While the first process predominates during relatively tranquil periods of social evolution, radical transformations of the social structures and mechanisms are carried out at crucial stages during revolutionary periods.

Acceleration describes precisely such a revolutionary transition from predominantly normal functioning to a predominance of development; that is, from predominantly extensive to predominantly intensive processes.

A most important source of acceleration lies in the objective dialectic of production forces and production relations, and its underlying basis is the accelerated growth of production forces which are doubling within increasingly shorter periods of time and necessitating increasingly swift changes in production relations. The pace and quality of acceleration depend primarily on the dynamism of these fundamental processes which, in conditions of socialism, create potential for a qualitative enhancement of labor productivity and production efficiency on a nationwide scale. However, this potential is realized only on condition that production relations and the mechanisms by which they effect the intensification of production are constantly being improved. Otherwise, a deterioration of the economic and social situation can set in.

The need to revolutionize production relations is manifest in the exacerbating contradictions between their various elements such as, for instance, between state and cooperative forms of ownership, between the economic interests of sectors and regions, between major and minor economic units, and so forth. On the surface these contradictions frequently appear as the accelerated growth of one element as against another. This gives rise to the illusion that the right thing to do is to accelerate the development of one side while restraining the other or even excluding it altogether. So, for instance, at one time kolkhozes were hurriedly transformed into sovkhozes, sector interests were given priority over territorial interests, and so forth.

As V.I. Lenin noted, the art of management consists in the correct combination of various contradictory aspects so as to obtain a "symphony" rather than a "cacophony" of all the elements that make up production relations. The supreme criterion of improved management and of the whole system of socialist production relations must be socioeconomic acceleration and the strengthening of socialism in practice, the Central Committee Political Report to the congress emphasized.

The full development of the whole range of social processes that make up the strategy of acceleration will take some time -- a whole historical period, in fact. The acceleration is beginning with the radical restructuring of the economic sphere and other spheres of people's lives, indeed of the life of society as a whole. As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, we are in the initial stage of this restructuring. The restructuring is beset with contradictions and is proceeding unevenly. Conservative methods of management and planning "from the base" are deeply rooted. The use of production efficiency criteria based on expenditure has led to the development of negative trends in the reporduction of fixed capital and at the same time has suited those managers who, deliberately or unwittingly, used this method to their own advantage. Even today there are people who believe that resource-saving technologies and progressive machinery which do not increase but on the contrary reduce social expenditure are not conducive to economic growth, because this is reflected in prices and does not lead to an increase in the gross indicators on which this growth is calculated. In actual fact, objectively speaking, these innovations substantially enhance economic production efficiency and lead to the accumulation of real social wealth. The old slogan -- plan fulfillment at any cost -- has in some places now been revamped into -- acceleration at any cost. In their efforts to step up the pace, some people are forgetting the key demand of the times: What is needed is not just growth, but a new quality of growth.

The solution of the fundamental question of the redistribution of rights and obligations between central economic departments and ministries on the one hand and enterprise, production association, and labor collectives on the other is a sore point. Yet, according to V.I. Lenin's well-known view, "centralism in the truly democratic sense presupposes... scope for the full and unhampered development not just of specific local elements but also of local undertakings, local initiative, and a multiplicity of ways, methods, and means of advancing toward the common aim" (Footnote 1) (Completed Collected Works Vol 36, p 152).

Meanwhile, the apparatus of ministries and departments is not decreasing but is at times even increasing the flow of paper addressed to enterprises and organizations seeking to manage all the aspects to enterprises and organizations seeking to manage all the aspects of the complex modern production process from above. The masters of declarative statements are not opposed to creating an illusion of restructuring: They claim that all is well, but there are no real changes.

The dialectically ambivalent thrust of real social processes was accurately captured by K. Marx and F. Engels way back in their book "The Holy Family": "Despite claims of 'progress,' cases of regression and of going round in circles are constantly observed." (Footnote 2) (Works Vol 2, p 91). The asymmetry of the thrust of progressive and regressive processes does not preclude the possibility of progressive transformations' turning into regressive ones. In order to prevent this from happening an energetic struggle for acceleration and restructuring must be waged by all the advocates of socialism's progressive renewal. The party's will and energy are channeled with the utmost resolution into backing everything that is sound, everything that means actual restructuring in order to ensure progress and do away with half-hearted efforts to eliminate old approaches and mistakes.

The movement toward the qualitative renewal of our society is based on taking account of, and expoliting, whole range of factors that make up the substantial reserves for developing socialism -- objective and subjective factors, material and spiritual factors, factors which operate both from above and from below. Socialism's main reserve lies in its mobilization of the broadcast masses of the working people to historical creativity because, for the first time, their fundamental interests accord with the aims and the principles of a new society. Generalizing historical experience, the founders of Marxism formulated the following conclusion: "As the momentum of historical action increases, so, at the same time, the size of the mass which effects this action also increases" (Footnote 3) (Works Vol 2, p 90).

The strategy of acceleration expresses precisely this growing momentum of historical action at the present, crucial stage of history. This makes a massive increase in the volume of the working masses taking part in its implementation imperative. The party reminds us: Restructuring, just like the implementation of the revolutionary strategy of acceleration as a whole, is not just a matter for leaders. It concerns all working people, and it will be taken to its proper conclusion and become irreversible only if it becomes a cause for all the people.

Presistent work is in progress on restructuring the style and the very content of thinking at all levels from shop floor to ministry. Its aim is the acquisition of the skills necessary to adopt innovative and constructive approaches in tackling the complex problems that arise. New organizational forms which help in mastering these skills are born before our very eyes. They include an innovative game, for instance, which has been used with positive results at Yaroslav enterprises, so PRAVDA has reported. New conditions for people's activity are also being created and new mechanisms for production and human relations devised with the aim of achieving intensification in all the components of the national economy and ehnancing production efficiency and output quality.

The profound reconstruction of the national economy on the basis of scientific and technical progress and the assimilation within the current 5-year plan of more than R200 billion in capital investments for these purposes means the renewal of equipment and production processes affecting tens of millions of work places. This will necessitate the implementation of many thousands of technical innovations.

The introduction of a new product comprises, as are, three main stages: research and development to the startup of industrial production; the startup of industrial productions to production on a scale sufficient to meet the needs of the national economy as a whole; and getting the product to its actual consumer, including servicing and ensuring the usability of the product in question. It is accepted that all these stages taken together are described as the innovation process.

For this process to be successful, it is necessary to ensure its intensive progress through its individual stages and at the points of transition from one stage to another.. The problem lies in the fact that the introduction of a scientific or technical innovation, especially a radical one, usually calls for the participation of a great many organizations. Frequently they come under the jurisdiction of different departments.

There are quite a few examples of smooth cooperation between all the participants in an innovation process. But there are even more cases of a lack of coordination -- cases in which at every juncture there are misunderstandings and disruptions which waste time and resources. In some cases the underlying cause is a lack of genuine, effective interest in the end result, namely in getting the new product to the appropriate number of consumers as speedily as possible and ensuring its most effective utilization. Furthermore, even the consumers themselves are by no means always interested in this. Efforts to improve the economic machinery that have been launched in recent times pursue precisely the aim of changing this situation.

Another factor is the disparity between the organizational structures within whose framework the innovation processes take place and the inherently nonstandard nature of these processes. Radical innovations which lack the necessary organizational backup and are frquently implemented within an "alien" organization stand to suffer most. Innovators -- the authors and developers of new ideas -- have the hardest job of all. Years go by before their ideas acquire "their own" organizational structures. Intersector scientific and technical complexes and science-and-production associations do a great deal to resolve this problem. However, there are considerable reserves for acceleration.

The establishment of a network of innovation-and-production associations, for instance, has much to offer. These would be associations (enterprises) given the opportunity to make flexible use of up to 15-20 percent of their resources on the development of new products and the production and installation of equipment for the production of those products at other interested associations (enterprises). As the experience of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification "Energotekhprom" organization shows, an organization of this kind can conceive and disseminate technical innovations irrespective of their departmental affiliation.

The methods used in the design and development of innovations must be revised: Usually this work is confined to individual enterprises, when in reality it needs to be comprehensive and interorganizational. Equally inadequate is planning work that concentrates only on the technical and economic characteristics of innovations whose social and organizational parameters also need to be taken into account.

Another reason for changing labor practices is the need to acquire new, high work standards. This calls for great dynamism in the educational system. A special discipline "the organization and management of innovation" must be introduced at VUZ's specializing in economics, a number of technical VUZ's, the Academy of the National Economy, and institutes for upgrading the qualifications of leading cadres. This will make it possible to train specialists with a mastery of the basics of the theory of innovation and able to apply in practice the methods of organizing and managing innovation.

Acceleration encourages the developmenmt of a system of continuous education, a progressive improvement, that is, of the working people's qualifications and their acquisition of new trades. Here an analysis of all the main stages of people's active working lives is essential. Sociologists have studied the stage of the young people's entry into working life and people's exit into retirement, but virtually no studies have been made of the most fruitful periods of people's working lives. Yet this would make it possible among other things to propose more effective forms of adult education. Research into new teaching methods is also needed.

Socialism has another sphere of reserves, an all-pervasive sphere as it were, a sphere which affects all its other reserves. This is the democratization of the socialist society, without which it is impossible to ensure the involvement of the broadest masses of the working people in the multifaceted processes of that society's renewal. It is not a question simply of a partial improvement of the existing democratic procedures but of a qualitatively new stage in the democratization of all the spheres of our society from state organs, through the economy, to the social and cultural sphere. Every Soviet citizen must feel master in his land must have the opportunity to make his contribution to society's life at all levels -- in the labor collective, city, oblast, sector, republic, and the country as a whole. It is profound and comprehensive democratization which will make it possible to mobilize the Soviet's people's labor, intellectual, and moral potential just as the revolutionary spirit of the restructuring and the strategy of acceleration require. The mobilization of this potential will in turn prompt its further qualitative growth and the further enhancement of the needs and abilities of every member of society. As the founders of Marxism predicted, the free development of each member of society is a precondition of the free development of all.

Thus acceleration means the qualitative, revolutionary renewal not just of production but of the whole of society and also of man himself -- his consciousness, value judgments, principles, labor practices, skills, and general culture and standards, including the standards of human relations. Such is the dialectic of renewal -- it is effected by people, the broad masses of the working people, who, in the course of effecting transformations, are themselves changing. This constitutes the main content and the most real and reliable guarantee of the acceleration's success and a precondition of the irreversibility of restructuring.

PLENUM ADDRESSED BY YELTSIN, ELECTS OFFICIALS

PM091419 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Making Restructuring Irreversible. Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum"]

[Excerpt] A Moscow party Gorkom plenum was held yesterday. The plenum discussed the Moscow city party organization's tasks in restructuring the city's economy onto an intensive path of development and fulfilling the 12th 5-Year Plan targets with fewer workers. A report was deliverd by Moscow Gorkom Secretary O.A. Korolev.

V.A. Zheltov, first secretary of the Krasnogvardeyskiy CPSU Raykom; A.N. Napolnov, general director of Moscow's Chernyshev Machine Building Production Association; A.N. Shubin, secretary of the Institute of Management Problems party bureau; L.I. Antipove, Kalibr plant assembly worker and shop party organization secretary; L.N. Shepilova, secretary of the Parizhskaya Kommuna footwear factory party committee; I.I. Gladkiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions; A.M. Beschastnov, driver at the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Motor Vehicle Transport Administration's No. 3 Motor Vehicle Combine and combine party committee member; A.S. Matrosov, chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom Water Pipe and Sewerage Facilities Administration; S.P. Skoromyslov, director of the No. 40 Vocational and Technical College; Z.N. Zharenkova, team leader at the Moscow Krasnaya Zarya Knitwear Production Association; F.F. Svetik, first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy CPSU Raykom; R.A. Tabunova, assembly worker at the First Moscow clock and Watch Plant; V.G. Kulak, casting worker at the 60-Letiye Oktyabrya Truck and Tractor Electrical Apparatus Plant; I.A. Stroyev, secretary of the Znamya Truda plant party committee; and A.V. Ignatyev, secretary of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building party committee; spoke in the debate.

B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke at the plenum.

The plenum unanimously adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

The plenum released V.G. Zakharov from his duties as second secretary and member of the Bureau of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom in connection with his appointment as USSR minister of culture.

The plenum elected O.A. Belyakov, former first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, as secretary and member of the Bureau of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

L.V. Petrov was released from his duties as gorkom bureau member in connection with his retirement on pension. Moscow City Trade Union Council Chairman V.P. Shcherbakov was elected a bureau member.

In connection with his election as first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and approval as chairman of the Moscow City Agro-industrial Committee F.F. Kozyrev-dal was released from his duties as member of the CPSU gorkom bureau. Sverdlovskiy CPSU Raykom First Secretary N.Ye Kislova was elected a bureau member.

The plenum approved the following as Moscow CPSU Gorkom section chiefs -- B.M. Mikhaylov at the Science and Educational Establishments Section, V.S. Shchegolev at the Foreign Relations Section, and A.N. Tsaregorodtsev at the General Section.

N.A. Zolotarev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, participated in the plenum's work. [passage omitted summarizing Korolev report, debate speeches]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 6-8 OCT REPORTED

LD090421 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 6-8 October. GMT times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

6 October

Pavlodar Oblast as of this morning has delivered 819,000 metric tons of grain. This is mainly wheat of the strong, hard and valuable varieties. (0300)

More than 450,000 metric tons of cotton -- more than half of the planned harvest -- have been received at today's date at the procurement points in Tajikistan. (0304)

A good harvest has been grown in the steppes of Bashkiriya. In 1978, the best year on record more than 2.8 million metric tons of grain were sold to the state. Today the 3 millionth metric tons of Bashkiriyan bread grain reached the elevators. This is 650,000 metric tons more than the annual plan. All rayons in the autonomous republic have fulfilled the state plan. Most of them have exceeded their pledges. (0700)

Having completed harvesting of grain crops, farmers of East Kazakhstan Oblast have today begun mass harvesting of sunflower sown here on an area of over 45,000 hectares, two-thirds of this farmed by intensive methods. (0901)

Fall plowing is to be conducted on almost 20 million hectares in Kazakhstan. By today, it has been done on a half of this acreage. Farms of the republic have completed last-stage treatment of fallow. Next spring, grain crops here will be sown to 3 million hectares of fallow land accordidng to an intensive technology. (1900)

Harvesting has been completed in Omsk Oblast. Grain crops have been threshed on the total area of more than 2,200,000 hectares. Sales of grain to the state and the laying-in of seeds are being continued. (2230)

7 October

Kursk Oblast farmers have so far delivered almost 3 million metric tons of sugar beet. (0500)

Collective and state farms in the Altay have sold 3,150,000 metric tons of grain to the state by today; one and a half million of it being wheat of the strong, hard and valuable varieties. So much high quality grain has never been produced in the Atlay. (1200)

8 October

Above-plan sales of sugarbeet and potato have begun in Orel Oblast. Altogether 210,000 metric tons of potato and over 870,000 metric tons of sugar beet have been delivered to procurement points, industrial centers and processing enterprises. (0000)

Kherson Oblast farms have delivered 100,000 metric tons of sunflower seeds to procurement centres and fulfilled the plan ahead of schedule. (1200)

Lifting of potatoes is ending in the Mari Non-Chernozem Zone. (1200)

Soya harvest is ending in Amur Oblast where farms have pledged to sell not less than 250,000 metric tons of soya to the state. (1200)

As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 6 October cereals and pulses, excerpt corn, had been completely harvested from nearly 100 million hectares; potatoes had been lifted from 2.6 million hectares -- 92 percent; sugarbeet from over 2 million hectares -- 62 percent. In store now are 3.4 million metric tons of raw cotton. The winter crop-sowing plan has been fulfilled by 86 percent; the fall plowing for spring sowing -- by 67 percent. As for fodder, 93 percent of the planned quantity has been laid in. (1800) (Moscow Television Service in Russian)

IZVESTIYA UPDATES GRAIN HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM031539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 3

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Harveting Ending"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by Monday 29 September grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 105.3 million hectares and threshed on 103.5 million hectares. Rice had been threshed on 316,000 hectares. Grain corn has been cut on 2.6 million hectares, sugar beet has been lifted on 1.6 million hectares -- 47 percent, and long-stemmed flax has been pulled on 903,000 hectares -- 92 percent. Potatoes have been lifted on 2.4 million hectares -- 83 percent, and vegetables have been harvested on 792,000 hectares -- 59 percent.

Winter crops have been sown on 31.8 million hectares -- 81 percent, and fall plowland has been tilled on 66.2 million hectares -- 59 percent.

I shall begin today's remarks with a report which arrived at the editorial bureau early in the morning from A. Zinovyev, our own correspondent in Ufa:

"Bashkiria's crop farmers have won a labor victory -- they have fulfilled their stepped up pledges for grain sales to the state. Some 3 million metric tons of grain have been procured -- 650,000 metric tons more than the annual plan. Almost two annual plans' worth of strong spring wheat has been purchased along with twice as much durum wheat as last year. High-quality seeds have been stockpiled on farms and delivered to state resources."

At the height of the harvest I visited the farms of Bashkiria. I want to note the exceptional care taken by the republic's crop farmers for the fate of the harvest. Many rayons had never seen so much grain before. And they were determined not to lose a single quintal during threshing and transportation. Most kolkhozes and sovkhozes were not formal but thoughtful in their approach to the introduction of industrial grain cultivation techniques. These were used for one-third of the crops. All components of the agro-industrial complex operated cohesively.

I also have good things to say about the crop farmers of Novosibirsk and Krasnoyarsk, who have successfully completed the difficult harvest of "mixed" varieties of grain ripening at different times during the changeable weather conditions at the end of September.

Throughout the country as a whole last week grain and pulse crops had been threshed on 3.5 million hectares, including 1.8 million in the RSFSR and 1.6 million in Kazakhstan. During this period the number of krays, oblasts, and autonomous republics which have fulfilled the "first commandment" -- the grain procurement plan -- increased by eight in the RSFSR, by three oblasts in the Ukraine, and by three in Kazakhstan.

This year's harvest of grain corn has been well oranized, ears have been harvested on 2.6 million hectares, which is some 800,000 hectares more than the same period a year ago. Average yields are also higher.

A new means of strip cultivation of grain forage crops has been used by Moldavian farms. Each hectare of these crops here has provided over 70 quintals of corn and around 30 quintals of soybeans. This has made it possible to almost double the quantity of protein obtained per hectare of grain crop lands. The step envisaged by the comprehensive "Protein" program has been taken in intensifying feed production.

Potato and vegetable harvests are proceeding faster than last year. The average potato harvest per hectare is 30 quintals higher than last year. However, there are no grounds for complacency. The early frosts and September snows have made many crop farmers realize that all crop harvesting must be completed literally in a matter of a few days.

Unfortunately, the situation in the grain fields of certain regions in the east of the country is causing concern. Grain has still not been threshed in almost 500,000 hectares in Kurgan Oblast, on 130,000 hectares in Chelyabinsk Oblast, and on 100,000 hectares in Perm Oblast. A number of farms in Kustanay, Omsk, Chita, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts have been slow to complete harvesting. The situation is very serious in Tyumen Oblast, where grain has been threshed on half the area sown. The crop farmers' concerns, caused by the unusually late ripening of the grain and the cold wet weather, are understandable. But the weather is not going to get any better and the grain must be harvested at all costs.

It is necessary to deal proprietorially and swiftly with the grain lying on the threshing floors. For instance, over 800,000 metric tons of grain had accumulated in North Kazakhstan Oblast before the last 5 days of September. And yet grain reception enterprises had received 700,000 metric tons since the start of the harvest.

Economic managers and rayon agro-industrial associations are partly to blame for this situation. But the main cause is probably the lack of sophistication in economic relations between the crop farmers and the Ministry of Grain Products. Before the harvest started in Kazakhstan any farm leader knew that elevators could receive grain straight from the combine, uncleaned, and with increased moisture. But few took advantage of this service of the procurement workers (IZVESTIYA No. 258 this year; in particular, it was discussed when the harvest had not yet reached its peak and the situation could have been rectified).

And the situation should have been rectified because if there are even the slightest deviations from standards grain reception enterprises downgrade strong wheat to regular, depriving farms of substantial purchase price premiums. Grain deliveries from the combine cost certain farms a refaction -- the difference between the actual and recorded grain weight -- of 7-12 percent. In Kustanay Oblast the processing of 1 metric ton of grain on different elevators cost farms R20 or more. Is that not the reason they process grain on their own -- sometimes low-capacity -- threshing floors, and take risks with the harvest?

I think that harvesting, particularly in the east of the country, should make grain procurers moderate their departmental interests in the interests of the entire agro-industrial complex and of those for whom the high-quality grain is intended.

Thus, the harvest in the grain fields is nearing completion. It is now important to complete it very precisely and not to reduce the pace of soil preparation for the next harvest, winter sowing, or the garnering of late industrial crops.

Further on Harvest Results

LD092108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0004 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been brought in completely from approximately 105 million hectares. Potatoes have been lifted from over 2.5 million hectares and a total of 3.4 million metric tons of raw cotton have been procured. The plan for sowing of winter crops has been fulfilled by 86 percent and the plan for stockpiling of fodder has been fulfiled by 93 percent.

Krasnoyarsk, Transurals Grain

PM081101 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 October 1986 carried on page 1 under the headline "News from the Fields" a report from Krasnoyarsk that harvesting of grain crops has been completed in the kray over the entire area of 2.1 million hectares and more than 1 million metric tons of grain has been delivered to procurement centers, and a report from Kurgan that Transurals area farmers have so far delivered 1 million metric tons of grain to the state granaries.

SUCCESSES OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX REPORTED

LD092332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Oct 86

[From the "News of the Agro-Industrial Complex" program presented by Aleksandr Ruvinskiy]

[Excerpts] Farms in the eastern regions of the country are concluding their sale of grain to the state. Thus, in Omsk Oblast, as of today, around 1 million metric tons of wheat had been stored. In Uzbekistan harvest work has been going on apace -- yesterday, combines alone picked more than 100,000 metric tons of cotton from the fields. [passage omitted - machine cotton pulling; generalities about cattle fodder preparations] Just now everywhere, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, machinery is being brought up to scratch at stockbreeding units. Furthermore, much attention is being paid to ensuring that it uses as little energy as possible, primarily fuel oil. Thus, for example, the fuel now used for heating the water at a livestock complex -- the Ukraina Kolkhoz in the Crimea -- is milk straight from the cow. An original unit allows the heat given off as the milk cools to be used. This unit reduces the annual consumption of energy by quarter of a million kilowatt hours. There has been a double benefit: The quality of the milk has increased, too and for the sale of cooled milk, the farm gets extra money, which comes to more than 100,000 rubles a year. Of course, successful wintering also depends on fodder. According to the most recent figures of the USSR CSD, in terms of fodder units, almost 129 million metric tons of fodder have been stored, or 93 percent of the planned amount. Now virtually every farm has further reserves to supplement the fodder. [passage omitted]

TASS REPORTS LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1784 ON 6 OCT

LD080725 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1784," was launched in the Soviet Union on 6 October. It is intended to continue space research.

The satellite has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of orbit 89.3 minutes; apogee, 305 kilometers; perigee, 203 kilometers; orbital inclination 64.8 degrees.

The apparatus is working normally.

COSMONAUT SAYS NO NEW MANNED FLIGHTS THIS YEAR

AU071214 Paris AFP in English 1205 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Innsbruck, Austria, Oct 7 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union will not launch any new manned space flight before the start of next year, Soviet consmonaut Valeriy Riyumin told an international congress of space crews here Wednesday.

There was no particular reason for the pause, he added, U.S. space flights have been suspended since the Challenger shuttle disaster over Florida last January, and are not expected to resume before February 1988.

Soviet veteran cosmonauts Leonid Kizmin and Vladimir Soloviev returned from the earth-orbitting Soviet Mir space station in Soyuz-15 in July.

PAMIR SATELLITE TV STATION COMMISSIONED

PM031319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Screens Have Lit Up"]

[Text] Voznavd, Gorno-badakhshan autonomous oblast -- The screens of color television set have lit up in the houses of the inhabitants of yet another high-altitude settlement in the Pamirs. An "Ekran" satellite communications station has gone into operation here which ensures reliable reception of Central Television programs. Seventy "Moskva" and "Ekran" satellite communication stations have now been installed on the territory of the Gorno-badakhshan autonomous oblast. This makes it possible to provide 98 percent of the population of this high-altitude region with television broadcasts.